inted.

JAM C. NELL

CHANNING. EE STATES.

ble and Impo Surgeon Dentist

HODEON

on from Dr. M.

IBBARD'S

I-BILIOUS

an do again. T

CHARLES WHILE

ARD'S

Time.

lair produced by

for the skin, Honer Wate, &c. &c. ed agent, A. S. Job d door from Washing

RY GOODS.

by the America

n -- Philadelphia.

superior quality;

hback and birds or

This article

it, a superior artic I prices; do

EL L. MILLER, M

information, may e of the commit ularly informed, prompilly as preseperson wishing a not enumerated, uite as low a price e quality.

factured goods " ladelphia, April

BERATOR.

Benson, Northern

s, Pawincket;-6

Hartford; John unrue, Canterburg, New-York City; mes C. Fuller, Son Waterloo; John

1. Alleghony :- J.

II. Alleghous;
out, Hest Gree
out, Hest Gree
out, Thomas F,
out, Russelville;
ot, Hamorius
Joseph Fulton, S
Charles Olcut,
James Austin,
a : Joseph A. I
son, Oberlin.

tmaster may each or of a newspaper, erson, and frank to

hould always

ed covers.

SALVE.

Felons, Biles, I

ILLS.

ANDSLATTER OFFICE, No. 25 COESHILL W. Williams, General Agent : ill remittances are to be made, and

relating to the pecuniary con-_4950 per annum, payable in ad-at the expiration of six months. ad communications must be POST PAID. eristatest, making less than a square

SAMEEL PAILERICK,
EDMOND QUINCY,
BASSETT.

LUOYD GARRISON, Eliter.

Letter from Den. Jason Messenger.

ES AND SISTERS : - The great ob-To do this, it must embody the a to God and love to man, promuln nature. It seeks to ich works abomina by its professions. Said of the self-righteous Phari-Not ve shall know them.' th note me Lord, Lord, shall enter ven; but he that doeth the will is in heaven.' The moral standmore pure and elevated

bed with the sublime and sacred principles, must be a false o God and our fellow-men requires should be exposed, that others, sailof life, may not be wrecked up-Well might the Saviour ex that is in thee be darkness, how

iples of christianity, I be body more than a quarter There is, however, a murderous or land, which is sanctioned try-a system which not only nefly tramples upon every com-calogue—plunders two and a our fellow countrymen and women essant toil from infancy to old rents of their children, and children of separate, swith an iron hand, husbands and scatters whole families to the hope of their ever seeing each other tes the marriage relation, and comether like the beasts annually kidnaps 80,000 innocent babes born, and plunges them into which men, women, and children old like cattle in the market; and onsolations of the gospel; and is, in which, for cruelty and abomination, by the verriest Pagan and Heathen face of the globe. All the institu-are more or less under the control of policy. Men, for speaking out only of an honest heart in the free States,

Dedham, even, faithful to the interests of a they profess to imitate and follow, this system of iniquity could be viewed but eror, and all those, directly or indirect-with it, would be treated like other But the policy of the American church, cossion of this question began to agi -holding, or to war upon the princi-

ing men in the various ecclesiastical dry, or to adduce a tithe of the by Presbyteries, Synods, General ces, Associations, Consociawhich set livery is not a sin, or a moral evil; that stitution divinely appointed, and adapted great good,—and that it is not to be in-

the same time, are recognized as mindisciples of Him who came to 'proclaim he captives, and the opening of the pris-em that are bound,' while, at the same take a sheep from his neighbor's fold, or his stall. Verily, this is straining at a llowing a camel.' Christ taught that worth more than a sheep, but the Amer-has completely inverted this principle. rinciple is established in the church, inderer of the cradle shall, in all cases, and as the plunderer of a sheepfold, slave-

their influence and protection to this system of robbery, adultery, and murder. institution, the first church in Dedly identified. She turns a deaf ear to ristian fellowship to slaveholders ch have been borne upon the bosom of reeze for the last twelve years, and ion to the cause of immediate emanci-called upon, in justice to the cause of laves, who cannot plead their own yourselves, to my own conscience, to say, at regard your body as a church of Christ, such I may esteem you individually, and willdraw from you all Christian fellow-

Dedham, April 15th, 1842. Dedham, April 13th, 1642.

Dedham, April 13th, 1642.

done letter that it was written nearly six weeks houses that it should be laid before the h. But as it has not been presented to that liesed it might share the fate of a similar sent to the church, through Mr. Burgess, I year since. I feel called upon, therefore, git this method to bring my views before you, not that your ears will not be closed to the the pershing slave, nor your hand of Christian saip longer extended to his oppressor, or to take a pologise for this stupendows system of cations. est that it should be laid before the

Dr. Burgess preached two sermons yester-He succeeded in proving (what every is, that slavery existed in the days of the d prophets, and at the commencement disting era. But he did not show to our man, that the Bible any where justifies slaveat God has at any time given it his canction. he Most High, held bondmen or ot follow that slavery is right, any



From the New Bedford Morning Register.

Letter from Nathaniel Barney.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 13. 1842.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Dissolution of the Union. The following communication was designed, as appears from the address, for the New-Bedford Mercury. It was offered to that journal for publication, and refused. It was afterwards offered to the Bulletin, where it was likewise rejected. We would not insimulate that the conductors of these papers were actuated by any other than the most disinternot insinuate that the conductors of these papers were actuated by any other than the most disinterested and honorable motives in adopting this course; but it is certainly somewhat singular, that men who have so often, of late, denounced their fellow-citizens as 'dough-faces' and serviles, should deny the use of their columns to the discussion of a subject of such general interest, and especially to one who expresses his convictions so respectfully, and with so much good temper. However, this is their own affair, and we should not have alluded to it, had not one of the prints referred to repeatedly taken us to task for the course we have thought proper to pursue, and by contemptible inuendoes, endeavored to misrepresent our opinions, and the character of our journal, touching certain subjects, and proceedings of recent occurrence. But, to the communication: For the New-Bedford Mercury.

for us to pursue, then, but to bear all the odium that may be piled upon us, and to persevere in the path of duty. But surely there is no obligation on us to

For the New-Bedford Mercury.

To the Proprietors of the New-Bedford and Taunton Rail-Road.

As one of the stockholders in this road, I wish to call your attention to the proscription which has been brought to bear upon the colored traveller. I have witnessed this spirit, occasionally, when I have been journeying in the public stages in Massachusetts; but in every case which has come under my observation, principle has finally triumphed over prejudice, and the applicant for a seat has always been permitted to take one within the stage; and in no instance has the acknowledgment of this right been attended by an unpleasant result. If I have been interested, in a number of cases, to secure for the colored traveller a place, where I was not a proprietor in the conveyance, how can I remain innetive, and send forth no remonstrance, when I find myself a direct and positive participant in the aggressions which have been made upon the colored citizen, on the New-Bedford and Taunton Rail-Road?

The Constitution of Massachusetts does not assign privileges with reference to the color of the skin; why then should corporations, professedly actual. It may be said, again, that dissolution of the cost of effort will exceed the value of the product. It may be said, again, that dissolution of the cost of effort will exceed the value of the product. It may be said, again, that dissolution of the cost of effort will exceed the value of the product. It may be said, again, that dissolution of the cost of effort will exceed the value of the product. It may be said, again, that dissolution of the cost of effort will exceed the value of the product. It may be said, again, that dissolution of the cost of effort will exceed the value of the product. sions which have been made upon the colored citizen, on the New-Bedford and Taunton Rail-Road?
The Constitution of Massachusetts does not assign privileges with reference to the color of the skin; why then should corporations, professedly acting under legislative sanction, assume a discrimination which seek the corporated by the seeing counse? The cost of effort will exceed the value of the product. It may be said, again, that dissolution of the Union will relieve the North from the support of on which is not recognized by the social compact? is so palpably in violation of it, even if we had o higher standard, that one would imagine it could figitive, &c. I answer, an involuntary support of figitives, &c. I answer, an involuntary support of no higher standard, that one would amagine to could not be tolerated for a moment by public sentiment; and yet, in a community as enlightened, perhaps, as any other in the State, aggravated cases of a crut discrimination on account of color, oceasionally present themselves; being a painful commentary upon the republicanism and Christianity of the people.

The residules expect to expect to expect the control of the people.

The residules expect to expect the control of the people.

The residules expect to expect to expect the people.

It is notorious that the predominance of southern tactics deprives the North of many of those constithe republicanism and Christianity of the people.

The prejudice against color is opposed to every precept and principle of the gospel, and it betrays a littleness of soul, to which, when it is rightly considered, an honorable mind can never descend. I remember hearing the venerable Wm. Rotch, deceased, describe a visit which he and some friends ceased, describe a visit which he and some friends destructive of its own end. Let individuals pursue destructive of its own end. Let individuals pursue their own course on this subject, as they have a remember hearing the venerable Wm. Rotch, deceased, describe a visit which he and some friends whom he accompanied, made to the house of Paul Cuffe. The dinner hour came, and the host, in view of the popular prejudice, was proceeding to their own course on this subject, as they have a right to do, whether abolitionists or not. But let the American Anti-Slavery Society attend to its own that Paul and his family intended either to take a separate table, or come after their white guests. Said the interesting visitor—'Paul, I shall not take a place at thy table, unless thou and thy family seat yourselves with us.' Was Wm. Rotch disgraced by this act? Rather, what a striking developement of the true gentleman. And yet, in this he but exhib-

yourselves with us.' Was Wm. Rotch disgraced by this act? Rather, what a striking developement of the true gentleman. And yet, in this he but exhibited the principle of common humanity. But if Paul Cuffe and Wm. Rotch were now with us, and were about to travel to Taunton, where would the regulations of the Rail-Road Company place the two individuals? The latter would take the former to the depot in his own carriage with him; but how would he be treated if he took a place beside him in the public rail-road car? I forbear the answer to this interrogation.

I will, however, in this connexion, call upon the corporation to reflect upon the principle which governs the directors of this road; to the end that it may lead to a reconsideration of the proscriptive character which it embraces. ter which it embraces.

How absurd, that the color of the skin should be the standard in estimating a man's privileges, either upon our public roads, or in any of our public institutions! How ignoble that it should be so! What the standard in the standar

upon our public roads, or in any of the part tutions! How ignoble that it should be so! What! estimate character by the complexion!—tolerate by your side a degraded white man, and thrust a respect-ble man of color out of the car!—and compel him either to relinquish his passage, or retreat to one less respectable, where he might be annoyed by practices prohibited in the first! Where, then, is our republicanism—our Christianity?

We talk of the colored man, and call him a degraded being. It were marvellous if he were otherwise. But there are cases where he has risen above the prejudices which are pressing him to the earth, and where he exhibits traits of character which many of the privileged class might envy. Men should be judged by the fruits they exhibit, and not by the texture of the hair, the color of the skin, or any of the mere accidents of life; and the thought.—It was worthy of Christian philanthropists to promote the prejudices which are pressing him to the earth, and where he exhibits traits of character which many of the privileged class might envy.

Men they cannot dissolve a single moral obligation, nor make it easier to serve thy fellow-man; but they may throw friendly people into beligerent attitudes, and embarrass the means of Christian reform.

There is another view of this matter. Some years ago, the colored people of Philadelphia met to consider the subject of Colonization in Africa. Our deceased friend, James Forten, was chairman of the meeting; and I have frequently heard him speak of its proceedings with lively interest. After considering the grievances to which they were exposed in this country, and the promised benefits which were held out to them in Liberia, they adopted the subject of Colonization in Africa. Our deceased friend, James Forten, was chairman of the meeting; and I have frequently heard him speak of its proceedings with lively interest. After considering the grievances to which they were exposed in this country, and the promised benefits which were held out to them in Liberi any of the mere accidents of life; and the thought it was worthy of Christian philanthropists to pronever entered my mind, when I advocated a liberal claim such an idea. With the same enlarged be claim such an idea. With the same enlarged be never entered my mind, when I advocated a neeral claim such an idea. With the same enlarged besubscription to that road, among our citizens, that I was contributing to a structure where, in coming years, should be exhibited a cowardice and despotism, which I know the better feelings of the propriup manfully against the conquests of slavery, to their sympathy. Let them remain patient, and bear up manfully against the conquests of slavery, to which they have been enabled to offer a moral am, which I know the better reening of same and the same The colored man can never be elevated while our churches and sabbath-schools, our public schools, and other institutions of learning, our steamboats and rail-roads, &c. &c. are so generally closed upon him; and I cannot withhold my share of influence, how small soever it may be, in endeavoring to change these anti-republican and anti-christian practices. I would say—give him more than belongs to him, rather than abridge any of his inalienable rights.

nd privileges.
I cannot conscientiously withdraw the little I in The present posture of anti-slavery is this: After I cannot conscientiously withdraw the little I invested, neither can I sell my share of the stock of this road, while the existing proscriptive character attaches to it; and, with my present views and feelings, so long as the privileges of the traveller are suspended on one of the accidents of humanity, I should be recreant to every principle of propriety and justice, were I to receive aught of the price which the directors attach to them. In the exclusion, therefore, by the established rules, of one equalism, the public mind, especially of the North, yielding a stubborn resistance, receives to allow the normal interpretation. Many noble heads and hearts, who at first regarded it with horror, now embrace it with a tirst regarded by the moral claims of freedom; and it is at the same time operated on by the competition of other countries in its staple products. It is both morally and physically hemmed in by its own acts, and is becoming conscious that freedom is the only is the first of the money, the profit of said infraction and is becoming conscious that freedom is the only door of escape. It cannot fail to be greatly moved by continued appeals to interest and conscience which they cannot shut out from the North. A com Having stated the position in which I find myself placed, and offered this appeal to the proprietors, with whom the responsibility rests, I feel satisfied to leave the subject, with simply expressing a hope, I had almost said a conviction, that, through their lay the South open to the North. Availing ourselves lay the South open to the North. Availing ourselves of the opportunities thus afforded, in the spirit of disinterested philanthropy, we may soon obtain a firm hold, and urge the claims of humanity with irresistable force. We must not grow impatient. Moral revolutions are not so speedily effected as physical; and such a moral revolution as the antiphysical; and such a moral revolution as the anti slavery principle contemplates, reaches to a great depth in the well-springs of human action—a depth

Almost every day's mail brings intelligence of what we owe one another?

What we owe one another? atrocious murders, perpetrated in Georgia, Missis-sippi, Louisiana, or some other southern State. These murders, many of them ferozious, have nearly ceased to shock the public feeling. The accounts of them have come and keep coming so fast on each other's heels, that few read their details except Whereas, The present state of the public mind such as have an appetite for all 'monstrous, all pro-digious things.' So familiar has the eye become with such notices, that they are considered as mat-ters of course, or a sort of stereotyped affair, and we almost as much expect to see a journal from that quarter without a list of marriages, as without an assortment of murders. These murders, by duelists, assassius, and other butchers of men, are, almost all of them, so far as they come to light, done by the Anglo-Saxons of those States—that part of the population which comprehends, not the base African blood, as in scorn they call it, but the intelligence, the rank, the 'chivalry,' in short, all the elements of greatness, and all its compounds, in that boasted region of civilization and magnanimity, where 'slavery is the corner-stone of a republic.'

Some re not a little perplexed to find out the bhilosophy of all this carnage where so much pre-aution is used, by so many, to guard against it, for there is no part of the country where so much pains is taken to preserve life, in all places where it is likely to be exposed to changer. If a man goes abroad there, he goes armed to the teeth. It is the very paradise of rifles, hair-triggers, bludgeous, sword-canes; bowie knives, and all manner of explosive and cut-and-threet, vacapous. Lo high year plosive and cut-and-thrust weapons. In high-ways and bye-ways, afoot and on horse-back, in stage-coach, steamboat, and rail-car, alone, and in groups, and in all sorts of gatherings, wherever you go, by daylight, twilight or midnight, you find men prepared to protect, at all hazards, life, fortune and sucred honor, as our gravilations said with a fine thetoric honor, as our grandfathers said, with a fine 'rhetori-cal flourish,' when they took Mr. Bull by the horns and just backed him off into salt water, to remine him that his 'march was o'er the mountain wave

and his 'home' across 'the deep,' instead of being, as he claimed, in our fresh clover.

But it is not only when abroad that our southern neighbors are so equipped, and take such pains to keep out of harm's way. At home, even within doors as fast as boits can hold them, they are so tenacious of hife that they can hardly go to bed till they have feed-primed their rides, slung a hawies knile round their necks, and clapped a brace of pistols in their shirt pockets. One would almost think, that with the shirt pockets. that, with such care of life, danger would keep at a respectful distance, and let them live on, and on, till they should outlive the patriarchs themselves. those worthy planters they profess to imitate, at least that revered 'old man' who, though he had lived six score years and ten, had 'not attained un-to the days of the years of the life of his fathers, in the days of their pilgrimage. But, after all, the great hunter of mankind is not cheated out of his game, and as if exasperated by such and so many methods to take the prey out of the hand of the spoiler, he sharpens his wits, and foils his foes with their own weapons; or rather Death, a sort of grand averseer, sits at history on his male horse and overseer, sits at leisure on his pale horse, and watches, with 'ghastly smiles,' his slaves, as they busily mow down his harvest, and level, at a clip, what took him scores of years to cut off. Surely we do, in spite of crabbed doubters, live in an 'age ty, then Uncle Toby's march before the Corporal was no march at all, and carried nothing forward,

was no march at all, and carried nothing forward, not even his argument.

The style in which they do things up at the South, not a little puzzles some of our raw Jonathans, who like to see into the whys and wherefores of 'matters and things in general,' and feel uneasy as fish out of water, if they dont know nearly as much about their neighbors' business as they do about their own. And truly there is, in some things, such a difference between here and there, that it is quite enough to provoke a stupid man's brains, and quite enough to provoke a stupid man's brains, and the foregoing expression of sentiments be recorded in the records of the church, and published in Zicles on, so much more depends on getting used to a thing than most folks think of. Whilst in Mississiphing many a killed off by some interpretable of the church, and published in Zicles on, so much more depends on getting used to a thing than most folks think of. Whilst in Mississiphing many a killed off by some interpretable of the church, and published in Zicles of the church, and published in Zicles of the church and published in Zicles of the pi, men are killed off by scores in a year, here we dont find half a dozen murdered in a whole century. dont find half a dozen murdered in a whole century. We have been a county a hundred and eleven years, and, in all that time, who ever heard of a duel being fought among us? No man ever killed another here, without being tried for it by an honest jury, and yet, in all that long while, only three persons have been murdered here, if the juries have told the truth. The first of those three was 97 years ago, and that was done by a slave, to get his freedom, which he knew belonged to him; and the last was 49 years since, by a crazy fellow, who had been such for years, and had been declared so by law, which shows that the people were full careful enough to look after such matters. And, certainly, if we have had no more, it is not because there have not been people enough here to have a falling out either consent that England shall search our ships either consent that England shall search our ships

From the New-York's Colored 'People's Press.' How shall we Organize?

Look at the Quakers. Did you ever see a poor Quaker? Or if you have seen one apparently in low circumstances, how long a time elapsed before he grew rich? And yet history tells us that a cen-tury and a half ago the Quakers were the most persecuted people upon the face of the earth. Persecution has served to weld them together so strongly in principles and practice, that they unitedly resist and rise above the circumstances and the people by

pase of the Society is eminently moral. Its object cannot be wrought out by physical means. The human heart is the seat of its action; and there its victory must be achieved, if at all. The darkest forebodings are present to my mind when I contembrate the possibility of the American Anti-Slavery Society casting off its great sheet anchor of Christian moral power, and opening a game of political changes. It would then deservedly lose the configuration of trade from other sources, just as the Quakers' business places have done. Thousands of a fair way to prove. dence which it has now gained, and wmen a fair way to prove.

It is indispensable, in my view, that abolitionists should test the agencies which they employ, by their nature, and not by anticipation of their results. I have no faith in measures tested by any other standard, however plausible and promising they may appear.

J. S. GIBBONS.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

States.

It is indispensable, in my view, that abolitionists amount than above named. It would be within bounds to say that our people, if properly organized, could throw into each other's hands at least two millions of dollars per year, in the city of New York alone. And this two millions of money we are now actually throwing away from each other into the pockets of white men, who smile and take our money, and scorn us in their hearts and call us.

Shall we continue to pay our oppressors

From the Massachusetts Spy

Action upon Stavery,

Whereas, The present state of the public mind upon the subject of American slavery, calls for a distinct and firm assertion of truth by the professors of Christianity, therefore, as a church of Christ, we express the following views, viz:

1. We recognize the African race as a part of the family of man, whom God so loved as to give his Son to make atonement for their sins; and we con-sider ourselves bound to seek their temporal and eternal happiness as truly as that of any other por-tion of the human race.

2. We consider American slavery a heinous sin

against God and our brethren; against God, as it violates his law, which requires us to love others as ourselves, and to do to them as we would that they should do to us; and against our brethren, as it de prives them of the right which God has given them to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

3. We view this system as utterly opposed to the benevolent spirit and designs of Christianity; as it forces those whose elevation the gospel is designed to promote, into a state of mental and moral debase ment, prevents them from reading the word of God and entails upon them the grossest superstition an wickedness; and also exposes them to horrid cruelies and oppression from the caprice and rage of ir-

esponsible masters.

4. We regard all hope that the gospel will remove davery, while the church sanctions it, an entire dension; since its whole tendency is to corrupt the spel, and to banish it from a slaveholding commu nity. We, therefore, regard those in the church who justify or apologize for this vile system, or who rould hush the voice of those who are consientiousy opposed to it, as in a fearful degree responsible or its continuance, and oftenders against the law of God, and the best interests of man; therefore

Resolved, That, although we do not presume to sit in judgment upon the character and future pros-pects of individual slaveholders, or of the advocates and apologists of this iniquitous system, yet we feel bound, in view of the apostolic direction, to have bound, in view of the apostolic direction, to have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, fellowship from all such, and to deem them unwar thy either to minister in holy things, or to partake of the emblems of Christ's dying love.

A true copy. Attest: WM. S. BRADBURY, Clerk.

From the Christian Reflector,

Church Action on Slavery. Expression of sentiments of the Baptist Church of Christ in North Yarmouth, Maine.

Whereas we believe slavery as it exists in this country is a heinous sin; and whereas we learn with grief and astonishment that many professing Christians of Baptist sentiment, and even ministers and churches, tolerate and practice this system of holding and using human beings as property, many of whom are admitted by their oppressors to be the disciples of Christ; which practice we consider enwe do, in spire of crained adolescent with a profession of godliness, are not evidence of the march of mind into eternity, then Uncle Toby's march before the Corporal was no march at all, and carried nothing forward, whereas we believe that to hold church fellowship with individuals and churches living in the practice

From the Essex County Washingtonian.

Right of Search.

if we have had no more, it is not because there have not been people enough here to have a falling out among themselves, now and then. We have about 55,000 white people, real Anglo-Saxons, in the county, and that is about a third more than the whole State of Mississippi had in 1830. Besides, the last fifty years, we have had, on an average, the last fifty years, we have had, on an average to the last fifty years, we have had, on an average to the last fifty years. more than 64,000; and 78 years ago, over 30,000, trade? We don't ask this as abolitionists, but as so that, on the score of numbers, if that was all that was wanted to help break the commandment, it stood but a poor chance to keep whole.

But abolitionists of the slave trade we all are, South and North agording to our laws. What South and North, according to our laws. What then, was the Creole about; engaged in the slave trade or not? If so, then she was a pirate, and what title have we to punish those who overpowered their plrate owners? And still more, what title to demand of a foreign power the persons who escaped from these pirates? We ask increly for information.

> From the Practical Christian Revivalism.

cution has served to weld them together so strongly in principles and practice, that they unitedly resist and rise above the circumstances and the people by whom they are surrounded.

The great secret of the success of the Society of excitement, out of which does not only grow love to Friends is, that they HELP ONE ANOTHER; and if we make this the ground-work of our operations, we shall in like manner succeed. But how shall we help one another? Faith begets works. We must have faith in one another. We must believe that a colored man can do any given piece of work as well for our wants as a white man; and then we will be inclined to employ him. May more; we must employ him whether or no.

If the 16,000 colored inhabitants of this city were to bind themselves to employ one another, and purchase from one another, there would be no complaint among us of hard times or want of employment. Let us examine one or two items. We wear out, in one year, about one and a half pairs of shoes each, at \$1 per pair. That is \$24,000 per year. How many colored shoe-makers would that employ? Then we use at loast 9,000 hats, worth \$6 each. That is is, that they HELP ONE ANOTHER; and if God, but love to all mankind; that love which workAGENTS.

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—Wilson Wilbur, Dorce; ;— Leonard Chase, Milford.
Vermont.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Moses Emery, West Neubury;—

Massachusettis.—Mosca Emery, West Newbury;—
C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isnac Steams, Norton;—
Luther Boutell, Graton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—
J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—
Josish Hayward, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell; Josish V. Marshall, Dorehester and vicinity;—
Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson,
New Bedford;—J. M. Wilder, Hanorer;—Isnac Austin, Nautocket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P.
Rice, Woverster;—Ww. C. Stone, Watertown;—A.
Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E. Bird,
Tannton;—B. Freeman, Brewster;—R. F. Walleut,
Dannis;—George O. Hurmon, Haverhill;—Joseph
Brown, Andover;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—
John Clement, Townsend.

117 For a continuation of this list, see the last page, inuation of this list, see the last page,

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 592.

by mere pretensions to Godliness. If they look around them, especially at a time like the present. and see that many are anxiously inquiring, in all directions, 'what they shall do to be saved,' and entering by scores into the various churches, they sincerely suppose that this movement must necessarily be of God;—and some of them, that it is indeed a sign of the approaching destruction of the world. They have depended so exclusively upon their ministers for their opinions, that they seem to know almost nothing for themselves respecting the human soul, or Christ, or God, or the spiritual world, and cannot, therefore, discriminate between the workings of the earthly spirit, and the workings of the heavenly spirit. All is gold, with them, that glitters. They take it for granten that in every wide-spread agitation of the public mind, about heaven and hell, God must be; and not a few who see that the fruits

God must be; and not a few who see that the fruits of some of these agitations are not what they should be, fear to lisp a word in opposition to them, lest they incur the guilt of sinning against the Holy Ghost, for they are solemnly told that they will.

But not having the fear of the church before our eyes—the fear of a pro-slavery, pro-war church—we feel at perfect liberty to say that we believe there are many revivals—many revivals of religion that are begun and carried on by men alone, and are for no worth. We may be religious without being of no worth. of no worth. We may be religious without being Christians. It is, we know, frequently said of those who are zealous sectarians, and yet destitute of the virtues enjoined by the gospel, that they are not religious, though they may think they are: for, it is added, if they were really religious, they would be good. 'There is no religion in them,' is a remark which we have probably heard made respecting some very serious, solemn, and prayerful men—and because they were not just, and upright, and noble, because they were not just, and upright, and noble, and generous and charitable. But this is a mistaken view of the subject. It is not correct to say that there is but one religion, and that is not religion which passes for it, unless its fruits are good—for there may be religion without goodness. The Scribes and Pharisees of the Savior's time, were Scribes and Pharisees of the Savior's time, were certainly religious, though they were wicked; and the Mahometans are, and so are the worshippers of Juggernaut, and hundreds of American clergymen, who are leagued with oppressors and warriors. But they are not Christians. Let me explain.

Man has a religious nature as certainly as he has

physical, or an intellectual nature; and that nature be called into exercise, and receive either a right or a wrong direction—a direction friendly to mankind, or hostile. If it receive a hostile direc-tion—if it impel its subjects, for instance, to perse-cute and burn supposed heretics, as is sometimes the case, it were better that it should lie dormant, ove and good works-to communicate happiness, as He does, who is daily opening his hand to satisfy the wants of every living thing,—it were a blessing to the individual and to the world for it to be developed. The inquisitors of Spain, and even some of our pilgrim fathers, would have been more wor-thy men, had they remained in what has generally been termed by the church, 'a state of indifference, —for religion in them received a wrong di-rection—it was bent on destruction. But of Howard the reverse may be affirmed, for he was moved to make it the great aim of his life to bless mankind—especially the unfortunate. He was not only re-

We should not then he so deceived as to speak favorably of every revival of religion—every wide-spread increase of anxiety to 'escape hell and fly to heaven;' even though there be much praying, to heaven; even though there be much praying, and meeting-going, and zeal for creeds and parties —for all these things existed among that people who crucified the Saviour. In this respect, they did not fall a whit behind the straitest sects of our own age. Nor do the Mormonites. If to be religious is all that God requires of us, then are they in the way of eternal life. And so was the apostlo Paul, even before his conversion to Christianity, for he prayed often, and often went up to the temple to worship; and searched the Scriptures daily, and under great eventions to make proseives to Judamade great exertions to make proselytes to Juda-ism. But he was, nevertheless, in some respects, a bad man. And however good, therefore, and important, praying may be, and church-going, and searching the scriptures, and laboring for the conversion of sinners, these acts are not alone sufficient proof of a renewed and right heart. aust look under this outside to see what is there.

And let us from this point of view, look at the

ivals of the present day. Let us look beneath the

with the present day. Let us how certain the surface. And just such ones, to all outward appearance, they have ou southern plantations, as we have here in New England. All at once, multitudes sometimes begin to inquire what they shall do to be saved, and to observe all the doctrinal duties named above. And yet all the while during these excite ments, and after they have passed away, slavery still exists—that greatest of all abominations. The ocexists-that greatest of all cupants of the pulpit and the pew, continue to traffic in the 'image of God'—in the bodies and souls of men!—to traffic even in the new converts; and they do not he sitate to kill such of them as presume to take the liberty wherewith Christ makes them free. and start for Canada, or elsewhere; provided they cannot drag them back into bondage without doing this! Yet have they been 'revived.' And should any one hesitate to say that such revivals are from beneath, not from above? What if men are relibeneath, not from above? What if men are religious, they are none the better for that, but frequently worse, if they have no humanity. And under revivals directly around us, there is a foul spirit of oppression and violence. What are the ministers, or most of them, who are instrumental in getting up these revivals? Pro-slavery and prowar to the heart, and they are particularly distinguished at this time, for their love and defence of capital punishment! And coming under their influence, and remaining under it, it is impossible that the multitudes of their converts should, on the whole, be made much better, than they would be, in what the popular theology denominates 'a state of what the popular theology denominates a state of nature.' Some of them will be made worse. And every unprejudiced man, who has looked into this subject, knows that the naturally amiable and kind and benevolent, are frequently converted into harsh, unaccommodating, and selfish partizans. But let all in New England become religious, and if there remined a disposition even to connice at the wrongs done to the colored race, and to maintain wholesale human butchery, and to perpetuate the barbarism of hanging men by the neck, till they are 'dead, dead, dead,' what would there be in this to rejoice in? We should be in a worse state than we are now, inspected as it would then be considered a religious We should be in a worse state diali-asmuch as it would then be considered a religious asmuch as it would then be considered a religious duty, to continue these heathenish practices. And may Heaven, therefore, save us from all revivals of that kind of religion that demands the spilling of blood. Let it gain the ascendancy in the State, and woe to the world. We know by what we now see of the workings of the spirit of a pro-war clergy, that instead of a reign of peace and love, we should witness a reign of violence and hate. And my reply to those who tell me that non-resistants ought to roffice, is, that non-resistants do not desire to see any such men thus elevated—that men who have that kind of religion, which will suffer them to kill their individual or national enemies, always makes the kind of religion, which will suffer them to kill their individual or national enemies, always makes the worst of rulers. Nor do we, for this reason, have any sympathy with the 'Liberty Party,' so called. Many of its leaders are clergymen, and full of a spirit of violence—and among what class will you find such an unrelenting hostility to the blessed principle of overcoming evil with good? They would evidently rise up in wrath and destroy it at once, had they the power. The religious element in them has been aroused, and received a wrong direction, and instead of moving them, therefore, to do good and forgive, it will drive them onward to deeds of vengeance and cruelty. And from all religionists, who have not laid aside carnal weapons—from all who use the sword, and zealously contend for the divine right of man to execute vengeance upon his

divine right of man to execute vengeance upon

vol. XII.--- NO. 19.

SELECTIONS.

Fred Congregational Church in Dedham,

DEDHAM, March 7, 1849.

views of the nature and influence of church, and believing that the first

e question of American slavery, have ted to insult, proscription, mob-law, and churches in this country, or the first

s, but ministers and church members, constantly robbing their neighbors of all and as fast as they get it, and their bodies

d in our midst. than ten years, the abolitionists have harches their strongest opponents. Thus it holy principles of the Saviour are made ne enthralled millions in our midst. She

Affectionately yours, J. M.

Day) on the subject of Slavery, or rather, not to show what the Bible teaches on that

JASON MESSINGER.

was directed to the pastor, Mr. Burgess, instrumentality, an injustice so palpable will not much longer be a characteristic of the road. much longer be a characteristic of Respectfully, &c.,

NATHANIEL BARNEY. Nantucket, April 14, 1842. A writer in the Boston Liberator recommends the A writer in the Boston Liberator recommends the establishment of a line of stages between Boston and Portland on account of the wicked treatment which colored people and their friends receive from the Eastern Rail-Road Co. He thinks there is no doubt but it would be sustained. We can tell him a better way than this to avoid the difficulty, viz. Let the friends of equal rights travel on the upper route, in the fine, convenient cars of the Boston and Portland Rail-Road Co. Here no difference is made in passengers on account of their complexion no more time is required for the journey—the country through which the road passes is more pleasant—and the passengers are usually less aristocratic, and more sociable and agreeable. The fare is the same—Dover Star. a fact that these same good men had a sives proves that bigamy is right. fare is the same.—Doeer Star.



enemies, we have much to fear. May they never

gain the ascendancy in the State.

But we will close this already too protracted article, by repeating that we have no sympathy with the popular revivals of the day, not because we are opposed to all revivals, but because those bro under the influence of them, still continue in fel ship with slavery, and war, and with the life-taking principle in its various forms, as well as with numerous other iniquities. This repenting of picking up chips on the Sabbath, or of acts very similar, and not repenting of imbruting and persecuting and destroying Humanity, looks to us very much like straining at a gnat, and swallowing a camel. It is not Christianity, and we care very little about any other religion. Christianity is love—that love that other rengion conserved with the control of the con they are glorious, and of God. W. H. F.

Eloquent Extract

From a Discourse on the State of the Country, delivered in the First Church in Medford, Mass. on the Annual Fast, April 7th, 1842. By CALER STETSON.

I have spoken thus far of the passion for gain, and the decay of integrity among us,—vices which are most developed in a high stage of civilization. We are sorely plagued also by the vices of barba-rism. The slaveholding States of the South, though rism. The stavenording states of the south, though nant power, to which the rights and interests of the rest of the Union must be subordinated and sa-crificed. The planters of these States, like the feudal nobility of Russia, have an extreme refinement in some respects, combined with an indomitable ele-ment of barbarism. Though they have some noble qualities, which may excite admiration, they are un-doubtedly the proudest and most overbearing aris-tecracy on the face of the earth; and brought up, as they are from childhood, in habits of absolute do-minion over unresisting slaves, they are wholly unfit to rule over freemen. It is possible that they may be kind, amiable, generous; but they are necessari despotic. All their ideas and feelings are oppose to the principles of republican equality. Being sovereign princes on their own plantations, where slav only perform the labor in abject submission to the will, they look upon al! labor as servile, and all work inguen as slaves. Accordingly, they never can understand the position or feelings of the free inhabitants of the North, who win their daily bread by daily toil. They look down upon them as an inferior and degraded order of beings, whom they would gladly see in the condition of their own hereditary boudmen. Their leading men, high in public office, have frankly declared that 'the only true and safe basis of republican liberty is domestic slavery. honestly believe that it is not convenient or prope for laboring men to be free. They are impatient of their prosperity. They disregard their rights and interests, and treat with immeasurable scorn their claims to equality with the 'high-born chivalry of the South.' Hence their overbearing insolence towards the representatives of freemen and free labor. -an insolence which has for many years been meekly borne, for the sake of peace. The three the duelling pistol is their great argument.

These men, who seem to represent nothing but themselves and their 'peculiar institution,'—who are never heard to speak of any thing as important. save 'the interests of the South,' -have contrived to govern the country by the aid of northern men, bound to them by party arrangements. They have enjoyed nearly all the important offices at the disposal of the government at home and abroad. This teen out of the last fifteen diplomatic appointments were given, I think, to slaveholders; and the greater art of the officers of the navy are from the same lass; though the whole South does not probably furnish seamen enough to man a single ship of war. In the general government, their influence has been put forth in a steady resistance to every measure which seemed likely to promote the interests, or to ward the industry of free laborers.

It is, I think, about thirty years since a true-heart ed representative in Congress, from this State, almost in a spirit of prophecy, spoke of the encroaching arrogance of these people, as nearly as I can re-member, as follows. If my constituents are des-tined to become hewers of wood and drawers of water to men who know nothing about their interests, and care nothing about them, I am free from the great transgression. * * * * If, in common with their countrymen, my children are hereaf ter to be slaves, to voke in with negroes chained to the car of a southern master, they shall at least have this consolation in their sufferings; they shall be able to say, 'our father was innocent of these

And these men, 'who know nothing about our in-terests, and care nothing about them,' have to this day been suffered to go on encroaching upon our rights and interests to an extent, in comparison with which the oppressions of Great Britain, that drove our fathers to revolution and independence, were trifles of no moment. The natural right of sending petitions to the government,—always enjoyed by the most abject slaves of oriental despotism,—is insolently denied. The foulest aspersions are cast upon those who present them, and our noblest representa-tives are in peached and censured for the rightful onstitutional expression of opinion. It is impossible not to see, in this domineering spirit, a de-termination to make the whole country subservient to the sla the post-office instruments of its domination, and to destroy whatever remains of the liberty of speech and action ! If the neonle of these free States are mean-spirited enough to bear all ties much longer, they deserve nothing better than to become her

wood and drawers of water to southern masters.' It is provided by the Constitution of the Union, that the citizens of each State shall have the right of citizenship in every other. And yet how openly is this provision disregarded by the South! It is well known that many inhabitants of this Common wealth cannot cross Mason and Dixon's line, -can-not even visit the Capitol of the country, -without being imprisoned, scourged, and put to death, -- nay some of them actually have a price set upon their heads by proclamation, for the encouragement and encouragement and reward of kidnappers,-and that, too, when they have violated no law, human or divine. They have only been guilty of expressing the natural sentiustice and humanity, which belong to th universal heart. Can we call this a Union. brings us nothing but wrong and insult? When it can be preserved only by the sacrifice of the inter ests and rights of freemen, in one part, to the over-bearing domination of the other? Can we call this a Union, when the Constitution is systematically violated by the imprisonment of our fellow-citizens, for no crime but their color, the moment they enter a southern port, or by selling them, as in some There is no real States, into perpetual slavery union, when there is no union of hearts, no mutual regard to each other's well being. It is a forcing ether of heterogeneous and discordant elements All the domination is on one side, and all the burns upon the other. We can have no go ernment, until we have principle and spirit enough to assert and maintain the right of free thought, free speech, and free action, within constitutional limits, even though we should be hardy enough to speak in behalf of oppressed and enslaved humanity. It is time to hold ourselves ready to sacrifice all party attachments to the great cause of liberty and right and see to it that we do not suffer ourselves to be

bound hand and foot by the slaveholding power.

We are called upon, it seems, to stiffe the cherished sentiments of freedom, which were handed down to us by our fathers of the revolution. We must stigmatize these heroic men as traitors and murderers, in order that modern slavery may be justified. What! has it come to this? When a company of slaves, transported on the high seas beyond the jurisdiction of slave law, have recovered their freedom by a brave act, which all nations will justify and applaud, must we call them ' mutineers and murderers, guilty of the greatest crime known to human laws? Must we bear the mortification of seeing these terms applied to innocent men, in State paper, emanating from the highest functionsthe government? And must the people of orth, who cannot but honor them for their deed, be forced into war with the most powerful nation on earth, because she has no disposition, and no law, to reduce them again to slavery, or send them back to their former masters to be put to death? Is not every man's natural right to himself good against all the world, by whatever means he may recover or maintain it?

* I quote from memory, from a speech of Josiah Quincy, in the House of Representatives of the United States, which I have not seen for more than twenty

See proceedings in the House of Representative relating to Mr. J. Q. Adams, and Mr. Giddings of Ohio. See also Mr. Adams's speech, for an account of the slavocratic usurpation over the United States mail and the press,

cannot co-exist with the rights of freemen. The had been of their property in the swords and muscurse of God rests upon it. It blasts whatever it touches. It will blight our country as long as it is permitted to predominate, as it has done, in our public councils. It is a blight upon our industry, upon our principles, upon our morals. It makes even the blasted religions of Christ, hear not worth present.

When the fortune of war, as much as they had been of their property in the swords and muscurse of the second in their possession before the peace; and the treaty, it was contended, did not contemplate the restoration of captured property, our principles, upon our morals. It makes even the blasted religions of Christ, hear not worth present. safely preached in a land of slaveholders. All its sentiments of justice, mercy, and humanity, must be suppressed in their behalf. To justify this making holders in Congress. Mr. Madison, for example,

his infancy to comm domestic institutions' of our 'southern brethren.'-He who holds the chain must let the captive go free. But let them not invade our constitutional privileges.

spread its iron network over us all, is essentially a barbaric power; for it prefers force and violence to reason and law. It exists by force; and wherever it reigns, force is the favorite method of accomplishing its ends. The law of false honor has set aside the law of God. The wrath of the mob has often superof the land. We have not forgotten Desser, and Lovejoy, and Hopper, and a multitude more of excellent men, who have been victims of a cruelty, more remorseless than that of the savages of the Rocky Mountains. How tamely have the sons of the Pilgrims borne these atrocities! But God will not bear with them much longer; and shall this people? Shall apologists much longer be found the followers of the gentle and beneficent God forgive them, for they are drunk with pride and passion, and know not what they do.

The symbols of this barbarous power are the duel-ng pistol, the bowie knife, and the chain. These are not symbols of freedom, law, and civilization .-O no. It is violence all. The southern lord lives by force. By force he executes his will; by force he defends his honor; by force he wrings from un-paid labor the very bread he eats. By stripes upon he naked slave, he clothes himself in costly gur ments. And looking out from his high position among the nobles and princes of the earth, he de-spises the hardy sons of the North, because they live by the work of their own hands. And yet, with those same hard hands, they must defend him, and the revenues of the country must be expended in making war to recover the slaves, who have escaped from

We must not look to men, who have been familiar from their childhood with irresponsible power and unrestrained violence, for the serene wisdom ood, fierce quarrels, and all imaginawrongheaded measures. Northern rights and rests have nothing to hope for, but injury and m. But let Northern men be true to themselves, and to the principles of their fathers, and all may We have sacrificed more, and compr nised more for conciliation, than we can justify to conscience, or to God.

one member suffer, all the members suffer with it. The disorders of public sentiment, in any part of the shewed that the treaty had been first violated on our country, penetrate into the public councils, and act the nations through the calamities they bring upon

The nation, however, has no soul,-no conscience. Individuals have sinned,—individuals are the sufferers; and to them it belongs to bring the remedy.— Let every one then do his duty, like a true and brave man; giving the whole weight of his character and ce to the cause of justice and humanity. Let utterance to unwell tool of any party. Let him dethrone his idols; and man in office, that is not honest and ca-Reverence the laws of God and the rights Let public oninion holdly assert the eternal Return to the rectitude and my for Franklin or Jay. simplicity of our ancestors. Only be faithful to your duty and your God, and He will take care of the for his country in the days of her sore tribulation, by his fidelity to his own duty. By the influence of faithful men fearlessly exerted, public sentiment will be gradually purified and exalted, till its load and dignant voice shall drive corruption, violence, and mean ambition, from the high places they have di honored, and from the power they have abused.

From the Utica Gazette.

my father, in negotiating the treaties of peace and minerce with Great Britain. The gross ignorance of the writer, as well as his vituperative language, es him little claim to notice; but as his confider sertions may possibly deceive some who may not well versed in the early history of our government, you will. I trust, allow me to trespass upon your columns, for the purpose of relieving the memory of my reverend parent from the reproach of having furnished a precedent for Mr. Webster's recent a meeting in the house of one O Connor of that place,

etter of instructions.

That John Jay admitted the principle of legal property in slaves, is most true; and I never heard of a sane man who did not. That he ever admitted that property could be held in human beings, under that property could be held in human beings, under the legislation of a sane man who did not.

their masters, and carried away by the British Jores at the close of the war; and he asks if John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams, were 'venal wreiches,' &c. &c. It so happens, these gentlemen never did negotiate any trea'y, requiring Great British to pay for slaves, nor any in which it was admitted that she had carried away slaves. The treaty they negotiated, contained in its 7th article a provision that 'His Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing or carrying away any property of the American inhabitants, withdraw his armies,' &c. from the United States. The day American citizens—as our enemy. Therefore, 1st, rrived at Paris, and, at his solicitation, the words negroes or other were inserted; thus restraining the British from carrying out of the country 'any negroes or other property,' belonging to the inhabigroes or other property,'

one farthing was ever paid on account of slaves carried away by the the British troops.

On leaving New-York, after the peace, the British army did carry away with them a number of negroes, but it was denied that this was an infraction of the treaty; because the former owners of these negroes had become divested of their properand have reckoned without your host. We tell you

O, this slave power is a fearful despotism, which | ty in them, by the fortune of war, as much as they

ed religion of Chris' a boon not worth preserv-I would not accept such a gospel as can be or not, Mr. Jay, in negotiating the treaty of 1794.

merchandize of man, is to multily God's law, and spoke of the 'very extraordinary abandonment of the stifle the best and purest feelings of our nature. And yet it is required of us to sacrifice all that is noblest in religion, in morals, and in the indestructible instincts of the soul, to propitiate this terrible demon of slavery!

Whatever good qualities the slaveholder may where any law or instrument is doubtful, and the linest of any one seven a slave is to be affected by have, it cannot be denied, that his character is whol- liberty of any one, even a slave, is to be affected by ly different from that of the northern freeman, who it, that construction was to be preferred which was lives by his labor. The former is accustomed from favorable to liberty. Under this rule, ought this his infancy to command and be served; the latter to be so construed as to reduce to slavery obey and serve. The spirit of the South is utterly 3,000 persons, who had obtained their liberty by putanti-republican. There is nothing which it dislikes so much as equal rights. These we cannot quietly enjoy, till the slave power is either reduced to its just proportion and influence, or—separated from us like a mortified limb. It can be restrained within its proper limits only by the union of the whole opinion, greatly weakened our claims, which was per limits only by the union of the whole opinion, greatly weakened our claims, which was without regard to party divisions, in the bold the doubts he entertained of our right to demand o assertion of our rights. We have no desire, and we have no constitutional power, to interfere with the The United States are now at peace with all the The United States are now at peace with all the world. Suppose a slave should escape into the dominions of a foreign nation, and or demand, they should refuse to deliver him up; he very much Say to this slave power, in iones that will be heard, thus far shall thou go, and no farther.' We will bear no more insult or oppression. Our petitions runst not be spurned,—our mouths must not be stopped, nor our patriot and noble-hearted representatives impeached, villified, and censured for doing the subject of the s power of which I am speaking, that would we should have good ground of complaint against ich nation, as being so far as principle is concerned, what difference does it make whether the citizens of the United States are carried into slavery in Africa, or the in-habitants of Africa are brought into slavery in the United States. He knew no principle that made a difference between the natural rights of a white man or a black man. The first principle that is laid down in the rights of man is, that all men are born free and equal-it does not say all white men. He absurd a doctrine, as that different shades in a man's complexion would increase or diminish his natural

> Recent events prove that these antiquated notions are now utterly discarded, both in Congress and the department of State. They were, however, held by John Jay, who, in a petition to the legislature of New-York, then a slave State, did not scruple to tell them that the men held in slavery by their laws were 'free by the laws of God.' It is worthy of note, as showing the republican simplicity of former times, that no question was raised as to the recep tion of this petition, nor was any censure passed or the member who presented it. It must be the very doctrine as to shades of complexion, which Mr. Hill-house deemed absurd, on which Mr. Webster denounces the Creole negroes as 'murderers,' for who can believe for a moment that were an equal number of Russian serfs, white men and women, to arrive at New-York under similar circumstances, h would dare to send them back to the knout and the gibbet; or that if his own son were in like manner with Madison Washington, to deliver himself and thirty-four of his countrymen from Algerine slavery, the secretary would shrink from his child as a MUR DERER, and not clasp him to his breast, and thank

Heaven for his noble boy?

John Jay once occupied a place similar to that filled by Mr. Webster—secretary for foreign affairs. Three years had elapsed since the treaty of peace, an i Great Britain still held no less than six military posts within our territory. Our minister at London demand the evacuation of had been instructed to these posts, in pursuance of the treaty, and the conscience, or to God.

The evils of which I have spoken, exist in the boson of our country, and are eating away its health and prosperity. They may not yet have touched us in our quiet homes; but we are all bound up into one destiny for weal or wee, for glory or shaue. If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it. I all the members suffer with it. I have the the fearlessty vindicated the conduct of Britanian, and censured that of his own country. He shewed that the treaty had been first violated on our debts in our courts, in utter contempt of a plain stipulation in the treaty. 'Under such circumstan-ces,' said he, 'it is not a matter of surprise to your secretary, that the posts are detained, nor in his pinion would Britain be to blame in continuing to bid them, until America shall cease to impede her enjoying every essential right secured to her and her adherents by the treaty. Mr. Jay commenced s report with remarking, Your secretary is about to say unpopular things, but higher motives than siderations press me to proceed.

w, Messrs. Editors, judge for Your readers may n themselves, how far, in the language of your correspondent, Daniel Webster, in the affair of the Creole. has but qualified himself to be, as he is, fit compa-

WILLIAM JAY.

From the Nenagh (Irish) Guardian of April 16. American Slavery. WHAT NEXT?

We extract the following from Galignani's Mesnenger, a paper published in Paris, in the English language. Verily, the pro-slavery people of Amer-ica are working gloriously for the abolition cause! Let them but go on, and the Slave will soon be free; the Anti-Slavery cause but requires publicity to be victorious. The old complaint of its advo-Messrs. Editors:—My attention has been called a communication in your paper, entitled 'The reole Case and Mr. Webster;' in which an attempt made to vindicate Mr. Webster's course, by asmilating it to that alleged to have been pursued y my father, in negotiating the freaties of peace and

UNIVED STATES. We subjoin from a New York paper an amusing proceeding of some Irishmen living at a place called Pottsville, adopted in consequence of who may not Mr. Daniel O Connell having ventured to address his countrymen in the States upon the enormity of slavering a country professing free institutions. The Pott

diction of laws which did not tolerate it, or 'THE SLAVERY QUESTION .- Dan O'Connell, Futh the jurisdiction of laws which did not tolerate it, or that foreign nations were bound to surrender fugitive slaves, or that slaves acquiring their liberty under circumstances like those under which the Creole engroes acquired theirs, were 'murderers,' and ought to be put to death for their 'crime,' is most untrue. Your correspondent asserts that the treaty of peace provided that 'Great Britain should pay their American owners for all slaves that had been taken from their musters, and carried away by the British forces at the close of the war;' and he asks if John Jay, sixty thousand Irishmen, calling upon us and our wives. any property of the American innabitants, windraw his armies, &c. from the United States. The day before the treaty was signed, Mr. Henry Laurens, the fourth commissioner, and a Carolin islaveholder, armied at Paris and, at his solicitation, the words and the Rev. Theobaid Mathew, a fatse fabrication and the Rev. Theodate Mathew, a tasse faorication that we consider its style and manner insulting our dignity as men; that we emphatically declare or disapprobation of it, and solemnity disavow any intertion to participate or co-operate with the nuthers it.—2d. That we do not form a distinct class of the We are next assured by Mr. Webster's apologist, that, 'by the treaty of 1794, commonly called JAY's treaty, the amount of compensation provided for by the treaty of peace, was settled at \$1,200,000, and thus paid by Great Britain. This too, was effected by John Jay, as sole negotiator.'

The only scintilla of truth to be found in this paragraph is, that John Jay did negotiate the treaty of 1794, but it was a treaty containing not a solitary allusion to slaves or negroes; and under which not one farthing was ever paid on account of slaves carried away by the the British troops.

-(although Mr. O'Connell is no particular friend of 3. Resolved, That to receive a member by letter seeing 'the church,' guided by seein ours)—that his signature is no forgery—nay, more, from a slaveholding church, without confession and renunciation of the sin, or to recommend a member advisedly, knowing what he was doing—nay, fur-ther, that in attestation of his full unity with the ob-very, and, in our view, be totally inconsistent with ject of that remonstrance against your giant iniqui-ty, Slavery—he wrote his name not only as Daniel O'Connell—but as Daniel O'Connell, member of Parliament for the counties of Kildare and Cork, Lord Mayor of Dublin—and that, further, he still holds all these titles ware and executive. could not sit for two counties, he made his election for Cork. So that if you wish to understand the matter exactly, you have it now. As for Father Mathew, we happen to know, too, that his signation of gross lack of christian benevolence and characteristics. holds all these titles, save and except, that as he Mathew, we happen to know, too, that his signa-ture is equally genuine. He was waited on when in Dublin, by two respectable gentlemen, who left the address with him for his con sideration, and after keeping it for 24 hours—no, 22 hours—he brought said address, with his signature attached, to the said address, with his signature attached, to the house of the said gentlemen, and cordially presented it to them, stating what he had done. What say you to this, Misther O'Conn of? And if you want to know anything about Doctor Madden—why, we have to inform you, that he, aye himself, read your trumpery resolutions at a meeting held at the Royal Exchange. Bublin, you responder it Misther O'C. Exchange, Dublin-you remember it, Misther O'. Connor, on Cork Hill-and then and there affirmed that his signature to said anti-slavery-wickedmemorial was his-and that, further said considerately, and with his heart, and still further, that he indignantly denounce ed you and your fellows as recreants to the cans of liberty, and as unworthy of being the descend-ants of the Emerald Isle.

But, Misther O'Connor, and slavery lovers of A. merica, what a mighty fuss you make about three names, and recollect there are more than 60,000 of for a fresh batch of several thousand me names went out since, which, mayhap, you have not heard of yet. Now, we admit, that Daniel O'Condell. Father Mathew, and Dr. Madden, are great men, each in his way; but, then, we say, recollect there are more than 60,000 besides, in the hearts of many of whom as strong a love of liberty-as keen a detestation of slavery lives, as in theirs, we quote you two or three poetical lines— Stay till

' Full many a gem of purest lustre bright, Unknown to mortals, decks the blue profound, And many a sparkling gem lies hid from sight, Its beauties buried in unfathomed ground.

Are we not sublime, Misther O'Connor? But we mean is this !- There are 60,000 Irishmen and Irishwomen's names to this address-Whigs, Tories. Radicals-all sorts bundled together; for, be it known to you, sapient gentlemen, that this is really a national address—and that there are all sorts onle's names attached to it-a glorious 60,000 differing about many things—their political and religious views almost as widely asunder as the antipodes—but all uniting in this one thing—hatred of the accursed spirit of slavery in America—boasting of the profession she makes of liberty, while she tramples on the dearest rights of 2 1-2 millions of her own people, guilty only of having a skin colored a very great majority of abolitionists into its meanlike ours, or our unworthy descendants in America. ures, will inevitably corrupt, if not annihilate the And now, Misther O'Connor, we have another word to whisper in your ear. We have it confidentially, and you will not, we are sure, so abuse our confibefore the proper time—for you know that would be a breach of confidence. Well, then, those meddling a 'National Liberty Convention,' noticed in the last interfering-wicked, peace-disturbing abolitionists Friend of Man, with notes of disapprobation from the intend, ABSOLUTELY, to send out an adintelligent and discriminating editor. This is but the dress to the American Slaves-aye, to the 21-2 millions of Slaves in America!—telling them that they have a right to their freedom equally with their late in the party, and which must inevitably destroy oppressors-that the same God is the Creator of the influence of the anti-slavery spirit which it con both—that he gave equally liberty to both, but that while—(now mind this,) that while they have a perfect right to their freedom, and should endeavor to make work of making the anti-slavery cause subservimate work of making the anti-slavery cause subserviobtain it, they must only use peaceable, moral means, cep the secret for awhile—we only ask for the high tariff question, so favorable to the mind of sith it. Now keep the secret set off with it-'pell mell,' helter skelter, to the Mr. Buffam. Southern States -- and there by giving all pos-publicity to it amongst the Slaves, make the atonement in your power for all the wrong to liberty yon have committed. But we ask-what next?
Why this - That we hear Doctor Hughes-we beeve that's his name—the Roman Catholic Bishop New York, has stood forth the champion of what Oh! tell it not in Gath, and publish it in the New York Courier, that he, too, believes this address to be a forgery. Very well, Doctor Hughes—'go it'-you are coming to help the cause of abolition, to with the foul pro-slavery spirit. Verily the you you are coming to help the cause of abolition, too, go are coming to help the cause of abolition, too, with the foul pro-clavery spirit. Verily the cause of abolition too, with the foul pro-clavery spirit. Verily the cause of abolition too, with the foul pro-clavery spirit. Verily the cause of abolition too, with the foul pro-clavery spirit. Verily the cause of abolition, too, with the foul pro-clavery spirit. Verily the cause of abolition, too, with the foul pro-clavery spirit. Verily the cause of abolition, too, with the foul pro-clavery spirit. Verily the cause of abolition, too, with the foul pro-clavery spirit. Verily the cause of abolition, too, with the foul pro-clavery spirit. Verily the cause of abolition, too, with the foul pro-clavery spirit. Verily the cause of abolition to t Remond !- you will soon triumph.

From Saunders's (Liverpool) News Letter.

Private Correspondence.

NEW YORK, 19th March, 1842. You will perceive by the American papers with what ferocity the press and people of this city regard the insolence of England in presuming to liberate the Creole slaves, and their loud and combastic threats to proceed to immediate hostilities for the maintenance of that honor which they con-ceive has been so grossly abused. You must, however, regard all this as an additional specimen of that gigantic spirit that exhausts itself in breathing to control the party which they would form. And, death and destruction whenever their imaginary rights are infringed, or their ignorance of diplomatic very stubborn spirit in reference to the address This is no reflection upon the wisdom of those who which has been circulated in this country, pur to emanate from Daniel O'Connell, Father Mathew, that it is duty always to do right, without regard to and 60,000 others. At Boston, it received but little encouragement. A regular travelling agent is going through the States, calling meetings, delivering States, calling meetings, delivering harangues, &c. At Pottsville, his defeat has been most signal; there the Irish saw that the design was only to obtain their aid against the abolitionists, out to amalgamate them with the blacks, to 'treat them as brethren.' This document is treated with the utmost severity by those to whom it is addressed. It is pronounced a forgery—supposed to be one of the wicked contrivances of the abolitionists them-selves to promote their bad designs. But if it be genuine, our Irish fellow-citizens declare that, no natter whose names are attached to it, they regard it as a shameful attempt to bring their n character into contempt. They have embodied their views in strong resolutions passed at several meetings. Bishop Hughes has published a letter to the same effect. The Lord Mayor of Dublin comes upon us in a double capacity-at one and the same time sending emissaries among us to collect money for the purpose of dismembering the union between Great Britain and Ireland, and for effecting a disso lution of our union. He calls not only upon Irishmen to subscribe to the 'Repeal Rent,' and furnish funds for supporting him in his agitation, but he forwards to this country an appeal signed by himself, if genuine, 'urging the Irishmen in the United States to make common cause with the abolition ists.' The Irishmen here, at Boston, and Philadelphia, with unusual unanimity repel the idea of any such interference from the other side of the Atlantic, convinced that by exciting three millions of slaves

to revolt, and laying desolate the firesides of our southern neighbors, they lend their strength to destroy this union, and consequently that last resort of the real or imaginary oppressed, which they sought, when they voluntarily abandoned their homes, to become the citizens of free and united America This has thrown a shade over repeal meetings and repeal funds, from which recovery is hopeiess, let what will be said on your side of the Atlantic to the contrary.

From the New-Hampshire Baptist Register. Resolutions of the Church in Cornish.

At a meeting of the Baptist Church in Cornish holden Dec. 18, 1841, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and at a subsequent meeting it was voted that they be signed by the clerk, and sent to the clitor of the New-Hampshire Baptist Pariston for publication. tist Register for publication.

Whereas slavery as it exists in the souther States has been long defended and practised by christian churches which have been fellowshipped as such by this church; and whereas it is the duty of all Christians to publicly renounce all connection with moral evil, and to do all in their power to remove it from the world-

Therefore, I. Resolved, That to hold a fellow being as a slave, under all possible circumstances is a palpable and enormous violation of the law and gospel of God, and subversive of every interest temporal and eternal, for which Jesus Christ died and God governs the world.

2. Resolved, That, entertaining these sentiments, is our solemn duty to withdraw all denominations and christian fellowship from all churches and indi viduals holding slaves, or defending the practice and we hereby exclude them from our pulpit, our union and membership,

to such a church, would involve fellowship with sha

gospel principles and purity.

4. Resolved, That while the northern and south-Christ died are deprived of ALL RIGHTS, and reduce

5. Resolved, That it is our duty as a church, and as private members, to use the same means for the removal of slavery as for the removal of other end ous moral evils, and to do all consistent in our power to elevate the colored population in our country to the highest religious and civil privileges to which any Christian is eligible.

ARAUNAH BURNAP, Clerk. P. S. Papers friendly to the cause of freedom are equested to insert the above.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter to Gerrit Smith. **GROTON**, May 3, 1842.

GERRIT SMITH, Esq. : DEAR SIE-I had the pleasure of reading in the Friend of Man of April 26, a letter written by yourelf, and addressed to Dr. Brisbane, in which you allude to the fact that Dr. B. and the Editor of the ' Philanthropist ' are trying to bring the ' Liberty Party ' into such a position as may render it popular in the estimation of political aspirants and demagogues. You, as might be expected of one who is an honest-hearted abolitionist, see the error and danger of their course and deplore it, and repudiate the principle upon which it is based. I rejoice that you have noticed that error, not because I have any hope that you will be able to stay the Liberty Party from its determination to the point to which these influences are tending, but because it gives a fresh evidence to the world of the undismised and guileless motives which actuate you in the support you confer upon that party. Again, I feel strengthened thereby in the position which my apprehension of the existence of this very evil compelled me to take, a few weeks since, in opposition to the said political party - a position which I regretted to take, on many accounts, more than any thing I have been called to do since I became an abelitionist -Yet I feel confident that evidences are accumulating ever hour, in confirmation of the cause of my fears that the Liberty Party, if allowed to go on, and draw spirit and principles of original abolitionism. Where e, as to tell the secret to the interested parties of the determined political ambition of abolitionists,

> ecame influential, and afforded prospects favorable to the ambition of office-seekers, there would be atlempts to carry selfish projects along with it, and selfish men would be likely to join the ranks in greater numbers than true friends of the cause. I based my views upon the undisputed fact, that there is but a tionist in the land were to join that party. And, in the belief that but a few persons would do so of that character, the only consistent expectation must be that the party can rely for its numerical increase upor accessions to it from the ranks of the other two par ies, of men who would be governed in their efforts not by principles of humanity, but by love of office, of a thirst for power, or some similar motive. And as a natural consequence, the abolitionism of the party would come to be but a minor question, and eventu ally be entirely forgotten, as a material characteristic those who laid its foundations, the Liberty Party was loomed in the nature of things to a certain defeat porting conceived the plan. They acted upon the principle, numbers-no matter how small the party, if the principle upon which it is based be right. They did not look at the obligation to remain in such a position as would protect the cause itself from contacts and alliances, necessarily destructive of its principles and influence, by shutting up every avenue through which its ruin would naturally occur, but made the standard of individual obligation, with reference to the elective franchise, the rule of justification in organizing a par ty for political action, which, in the circumstance ust inevitably result in the destruction of every ef ficient motive to the exercise of that individual responsibility, which every abolitionist ought to feel.

You are aware that, at the outset of the Liberty

Party, I expressed to you my fears, that as the party

You, Sir, must be aware of the dangers which threat en the anti slavery cause. You have discovered the tendencies to which the party are exposing it, and you know the inevitability of ruin which the ambition of men creates to all parties, where the men are not governed entirely by unbending, inflexible and uncor romising moral right. Believing that, as your letter dicates, you foresee the evils in the way of the aboition cause, through the agency of men who wish to change the character of the party, I shall expect soon to see you redeeming your pledge to me made, that when the party should become corrupt, and lose its high moral character with which it started in New York, you would be among the first to abandon it. You may reply, that the circumstances to which your letter refers, and to which the Friend of Man refers, are not sufficient to involve you in this obligation. I think they are, and therefore I feel bound to speak

Other reasons, however, have existed, for some contles, in my own mind, (and I wonder that they do not in yours,) justifying me in the course I have pursued in withdrawing from the Liberty political party I will mention one. I think the accession of so many sectarian minis

ters, and other men, has greatly depreciated the high moral tone with which the party first Legan to pul sate. They have come in with all their love of and are ready to go all lengths with you in politically opposing the monster, because, in so doing, they will not be required to do any thing that will affect their interests materially as members of pro-slavery sects while, at the same time, they can enjoy the reputation of being 'good abolitionists' at the North, so long a they vote with the party, although they do nothing t change the moral feeling of the people on the subject Of this truth, you have no need that I bring proof .-Your frequent and faithful reproofs, and clear and o ten startling charges of wicked pro-slavery apostac ipon the professed church and ministry, are evidence hat to you this truth is familiar. Your frequent dec aration of the belief, that were there no such thing a THE religion of our country in existence, slavery could soon be abolished, is evidence that you are con rinced that no reform can be effectual among us, to which 'the church' and 'the ministry' are opposed. And I must confess my surprise, dear brother, that, with your discrimination, you have any faith in po titical organizations, under the present state of things;

VOLUME XIL.--- NO. 15 determinedly opposed to the se nation from her 'bodies.' And it: the time has fully come when GERRAL pies an inconvenient place while ical party, whose object is to effect a Why, the very clear and scriptural a slaves,' which you presented to the Lib. tion in Peterboro', finds its stoutest on fessed political party abulitionists. abolitionists. Just as the disuse of among temperance men has been e and measures of consecrated abole been opposed by those very men upon in N. Y.) are relying in a great degre for the success of the political triu Party. And I must say, therefore, emphatic language - Alas, for the poor Li dependant upon the friendship of m eyes to see one half of their duty. You iot with men who are unwilling to drive clean through upon the camp of the you and others are putting spurs to the pulling in by the reins of their blind party interests and motives. While you up the fire on the alters of politics, they jo add fuel and fan the flame with you; bu turn to the alters of religion, and would the fires also, they pour on the cold watvote to keep the question 'out of the chi so long as the church bears rule, as it don injuring the cause, while you lend up such a standard of abolition. Better for come out, and repudiate all such po-Parties, as will admit, for a moment, of men under the heaven-sacred name of

who think themselves such because they right, while they pray wrong. That at ruin the cause. It places it upon too low It will not be an objection to my positi the great majority, even of the Lib also in favor of entire separation (sects. The question is not, 'are there the party?'-but, what effect will the pa the cause? There are many good men and there are many good things done ! there are good men in both the other who do many good things; but the effect of ism upon religion, and the effect of the interests of humanity, are alike perniciit is the duty of men to come out from the political parties, because they are pro-slar ter how many good men, or how many they do. You see the desire of pro-slav to keep the Liberty Party from co such, against a pro-slavery church, la its members are church members-and th that party to the wishes of these sec tually, (and it may not be going too far tively,) consenting to give slavery half (and that half the best, because the moral, consent to the giving up the other, which course, willing to do, upon the same prin onsents to Colonization. Let it once be dition of membership with the Liberty Party persons who join it shall leave their prowell as their pro-slavery political pa earnest you may say, alas, for the poor Libert That this is not a condition is, to my mind,

of its offensiveness to God. I might farther add, that I feel less and less dence in politics, as a means of reforming it of any of its moral evils, as I see more and selfishness of men. And, it is by no means (to my mind) for the cause of freedom, the are now ready to become Liberty Party men to the hour of that willingness, have been the cause; but evidence rather that some

are regard for the freedom of the slave as In the exercise of the hope that you will ed by heavenly wisdom, and con you have heretofore done, what is pleasing d not to man, permit me to remain

Your sincere friend, and the slave's advo J. N. T. TUCKI Will the Madison Co. Abolitionist and Ma

Anti-Slavery Standard publish the above? The North Church in Abington.

MR. GARRISON:

Sin-It has become necessary that som the recent proceedings of this church should be ed in the columns of the Liberator, in order the friends of our brethren in bonds may govern selves accordingly.

On the 12th day of this month, that indefait and persecuted advocate of liberty, Abby Kelle vered an anti-slavery address in the house, to an overflowing assembly, and to

acceptance of all friendly to emancipation On the evening of the 13th, she delive lecture at the same place, and gently to the religion of the country, the state and pothe churches in the free as well as the slave! and showed to a demonstration, that the here were more guilty in the sight of God, for of holding these miserable beings in bond are the churches in the slave States. By the ments, and others of a kindred nature, the bles of this church and society took fire, and the sin of alarm was immediately sounded and gated by an individual, whose constitution has been fairly tested on simple 'bread an running from house to house, with one hand fa of Garrison's skirt, and in the other a paper for tures to call a parish meeting, for the ex of closing the doors against Miss Kelley, of similar anti-slavery views with herself.

Pursuant to previous notice, the parish evening of the 19th and voted, almost (there being no more than five or six in the to close and bar the doors against A. Kell others of similar anti-slavery views, withou

Being connected with this Society, I unde nake a few concitiatory remarks, if pos suade their taking such a hasty and su that which they had in view; but, to my was ordered three or four times to take the vociferous clamor of this disciple of 6

I found it necessary to watch for an op tender them my farewell address; so, wh erator pronounced the words, 'This me dissolved,' I gave public notice that the my family had heretofore occupied was or to let-adding, that my feet would a threshold of this house, so long as the scription, in large capitals, was over THE REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

These outrageous acts of the church have made a schism which can never be unless they humbly retrace their steps, and the doors which they have bolted, so that voted and persecuted friends of the sl freely in, to declare the whole counsel of Go slavery and all its cursed progeny, which t imity of hirelings imperiously forbids, on

the loaves and fishes being endangered to As there has been much said in the co Liberator respecting the condition of this relates to its anti-slavery views and pra cannot remain a doubt now in the publi the truth of Lewis Ford's assertions erally correct; for it is known, and can er of all men, that they unite heart and Priest and Levite, to pass deliberately by no heed to the heart-rending calls for mer who have fallen among the most abando as unmoved as Brutus when his two sons well before his eyes.

Yours for three millions of human chatt Abington, May 4th, 1842. JESSE TORREL

FRIDAY MO A REPEAL OF TY AND SOUTH ABOLITION OF TH HE OTHER. NEW-ENGLA Ninth Annua Slavery Convenand will probabl

THOLE NU.

MEL

n the opposition m the opposition than declesiastics and settled determined of this count is reducing and ecclesiastica in reducing and many other vious to every true and faith ere been a ti England appo LLOYB GA Cor. Sec. Ma

h Annual M.

en the Exec Ani Slavery Socie twice that might enting,—and mos ences, the Society othern in the I emonal activity, i effed not to go to my desire to therefore indebted of the meeting at need, which appear fore indebted ! erminate until to what may subject of a re en the North isible curse slavery is po isty; but I do hop Society will Rescutive Commit forth last week, an

romble to a calm

ing and I have no

of the Society by not, I felt un

erred throug

as soon as

herefore, whatever ly may come effected throu The public anni very Society has 3 mie, I will give y to do before the m You will be ag meeting was held, ng, you kno wants refused in c by some of the dai subject of a Disso at this more

that this refusal w

stood that our old

permitted us to oc and will receive, nce, notwith to give information would assemble.

one of the Vice I form and read th most appropriate on New-York, I Waymouth, Mass neously off JOSEPH C. HA

the Annual Repo be speedily public the and interest James S. Gibe or Report, from in \$10,081 67; of hee in the herever, is in de much was C. C. BURLEIS pin with Chris
charness and fu

briliancy and the tional institution of emphatically lam to reportin if my time would outline of to Webster and GEORGE BRAI

WENDELL PH

of Phillips, well areasm and brakable, and the of an audic his speech, Thus the mea ded a high de cause. Ev Belety meets for Broady meeting. Yours, tre

Let We have co muittee at N forced to disa Union. A omineut plac r leisure the

des of the que

This is not all. A column is devoted to the sub-

ject of 'Disunion,' which, on the score of 'patriotism'

the shade, in its fervid regard for the Union, and says that the dissolution of this ungodly compact would cover the land with blood, wrap our cities

every dwelling.' If this be not striking hands with

thieves, and consenting with adulterers,' we know

One thing is certain-Slavery is clamorous for the

preservation of the Union. Liberty is the mortal for

progress of its discussion Men must be measured by

it, whether they will or not. There can be but two

sake, and the friends of slavery for various patriolic

"We are happy in knowing that though some ab-

litionists have favored such a project, yet it has never received the approbation or sanction of a single indi-vidual belonging to the Liberty Party. It cannot be charged upon POLITICAL abolitionists—Sec. &c.

Let the Liberty Party have the benefit of this dis-

claimer, and endeavor to make capital out of our call for a repeal of the Union. The result will be shame

and disgrace, just as certainly as that truth and justice

shall conquer falsehood and inhumanity. Will the

editors of the Advocate, with all their insolence and

hypocrisy, dare to deny, that slavery controls the gen-

American Union? With the South, any thing les

than this would be tantamount to a repeal of the com

pact. We are for dealing bonestly and fairly with

her. As abolitionists, as lovers of our country, we

can offer no other alternative to her than this -Disse

lution or Abolition! If she is determined to persis

in enslaving millions of our race, and stripping the North of all her rights, what other course can be pur

ued? In what other way can a remedy be applied

The Advocate does not 'pny a blind, idolatrous de

otion to the Union for the Union's sake '-O no !ut it clings to it with enlightened, christian devotion.

because we cannot 'in justice' abolish it; and h

cause we believe it to be of lasting benefit to our

selves and posterity.' Vastly beneficial it has been to the North, truly! It has only plundered her free

laborers to the amount of hundreds of millions of dol

lars, trampled her rights in the dust, and made her

keep guard night and day over the southern slave

We value the Union,' says the Advocate, 'bo cause it was the purchase alike of the North and THE SOUTH.' Yes-Slavery had as much to do

with its purchase as Liberty-and a good deal more

and it is on this account that this Liberty Party or-

every principle of justice, humanity, and religion '-

at the sacrifice of the sacred and inalienable rights of

millions of our colored countrymen-and in opposi-

tion to the revealed will of God. It was built upon the sand, and not upon a rock; and it is destined to

fall, and 'great will be the fall thereof.' Let those

Dissolve the Union,' says this patriotic oracle

and you but throw the rein upon the neck of des-

potism, without retaining the check the North has

27th, to Alvan Stewart, of Utica, N. Y. as published

* * * 'There are many of the slaveholding men

bers who fear that this matter, [the censure of Mr. Giddings.] will rebound on their own heads. Many of them talk loudly of the liberty of speech, and the press, and the right of petition! But the southern

carefully, or they blow up. I have heard them talk bitterly about the damned abolition members, as they call them, and declare that if they were south of the Potomac, they should have their necks stretched. I

have heard them gloat over the idea of your being

nea existence. Or, in other words, as the most horri-

ble thing that could happen to the South, and to him as a citizen. The said that the South would cling to the Union to the iest, and when they gave that up, they would give themselves up to despair!

This shows what liberty is enjoyed by the northern

opponents of slavery-the liberty, if caught at the

earth!' It also shows that every man who goes

SOUTH-arrays himself on the side of oppression-

cannot be the consistent advocate of emancipation-

and strikes hands with southern taskmasters! This

will all be plainly seen and clearly understood, be-

The Advocate no sooner utters its absurd declare

tion, that by the reneal, the slaveholders would be

(having got rid of the check the North has always

exerted '!) than it says- It is true, it might basten

greater degree their numerical power, and might be

of humanity would be turned into a wide and fearful

an abolition mouth-piece, and the organ of the 'Lib

South, lest it should enable the slaves successfully to

resist their oppressors by a resort to physical force!

In order to keep them in their chains, it is for perpet-

to expect assistance from us '! Dastards! do you no

glory in the revolutionary struggle of 1776? Do yo

not scout the doctrine of non-resistance as fanaticism

whose hearts are lost to all American feeling; who

know not, in this matter, one pulsation of patriotism

against a repeal of the Union, GOES WITH THE

uth, to be 'swung up between the heavens and the

in the Albany Tocsin:

n are like a powder-house

who would not be crushed, ' stand from under !

gan values it! It was purchased at the expense

eral government, and is a component part of

The Advocate exultingly says-

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1842.

THE UNION BETWEEN NORTHERN THE DIE, AND THE PRESERVATION

THENGLAND ANTI SLAVERY CON-VINTION .. IE and Jeeting of the New-England or will be held in this city, on May 2115, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.

commune for three days. cel organizations - and from the apthon of the General Govern stry, to make us all guilty partici out brethren to bondage,-from one, that a large delegation of the we were more needed to sustain

PRANCIS JACKSON, Pres. Mass. A. S Suc.

edelegates without delay. Let

Agaust Meeting of the American A. S.

Society. the Afference of opinion existing we Committee of the American and sayself, in regard to the properly discussed at its annua end influenced by my presence of in making up its decision,-I rehe there was very great,) and am es to have been of a most gratifying

post of the existing unholy union of the South, (upon which rests Almighty God, and by which usted.) I feel no personal anx (as a whole,) which was put rereumstances by no means fa a meapprehension of my meanson to doubt will rectify their they necesive it Whether this be be the decision to which the man shall be able to say that it gh my personal exertions

New-York, May 10, 1842.

ersity of the American Anti-Sla is just closed; and, agreeably to pro on such a notice of it as I am able

ave actuates

pleasing to

T. TUCKER

ist and Nati

e North mee

ation.

and to the go

itly touched upon

e and position

rat the church

God, for the

re, the combi

fire, and the to

read and water

ne hand fast hold

a paper for sign

express purp

ey, and all of

parish met on the

in the negativ

without for

suicidal con

to my surprise

e of Grahamis

an opportunity

s meeting is now

t the pew win

was now for said

d never cross the the infamous in or the portals—

or be healed up, as, and open wide that the self de-

e slave can passed of God against thich the pusion ds, on account of

ed thereby.
ie columns of the

d practices, the

ublic mind, as to s-they being his

an easily be r

and soul with the

r mercy, of the

andoned thiev

u sons were slad

SE TORREY.

redf.

hove?

ther all, in the Tabernacle. This ev, was granted at first, but after assequace of the excitement created aly papers of the city, respecting the it to tell you precisely how it happened shad was reconsidered; but I have under and friend Lewis TAPPAS, having oband of the building for this day, generously forth occupy it. If this is true, he deserves hours, the thanks of every friend of the Su-

tanding the short period allowed to of the place where the Society JAMES C. FULLER, of Skaneateles, Mi n, having requested normission to sture, came forward to the platthe occasion. Prayers were then fiered by FRANCIS HAWLEY, (of Wests-York, I believe,) and John M. SPEAR, of

part of the Executive Committee As the pen of Mrs. Child, and will no doubt dished, I need only say that it was an ling document, and probably will be

from which it appears that the whole pts, from all sources, during the year. of expendances, \$0,700 00; leaving a Treasury of \$381 67. The Socety, ht considerably beyond this balance;

ring the identity of anti-slavery princidandy. He spoke with his usual d force, and in a manner calculated to to every mind. He was followed by tips, of Boston, in a speech of great mercpassed eloquence. His object ast slavery is not a southern, but a nain; that, in fact, it deserves to be callthe .Imerican System.' Unused as uz, it would be bazardous for me, even id allow, to attempt even to give you of his remarks. Some of his allusio and Everett were as cutting as they were

irks, though not as polished as the characterized by that pungency of ency of wit, for which he is so rewhich rarely ful to arrest the atten-Mr. Bradburn, at the conclusion unrolled the Irish Address, and made remarks concerning it. a passed off, in a manner which af-

of satisfaction to the friends of ty bady regrets your absence, and on Thries why you are not here. The ness this afternoon at Concert ay. I trust we shall have a harmoni-The Mohegan came in this morning Lies from the East,

OLIVER JOHNSON.

Letter of James S. Gibbons.

pled from the Standard, on our first en our esteemed friend, JAMES S. cient member of the Executive New York,) giving his reasons why he nt from us in our views of a repeal of As this subject is bereafter to occupy a tee in our columns, we shall examine objections here urged by our friend; requesting our readers to give both restion their most careful and candid atRepeal of the Union.

Among the friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society in this quarter, we hear but one opinion expressed, in regard to the Dischimer of our friends who constitute the Execuive Committee at New-York—and that is, one of unqualified surprise and regret. The only part of the Disclaimer, to which ! slavery enterprise just as cordially as they serve the

It is no part of the object of the American A. S Society to p omote the dissolution of the Union, specific objects for which it was organized, are, abolition of slavery, and the improvement of the ored people; to gain which, it proposes to employ means but such as are strictly consistent with mo and the rights of citizenship. and villages in fire, and send desolation and wo to

This language implies, I am confident, a great deal more than the Committee intended to express. It was not meant to be equivocal, and yet it is susceptible of various constructions. By the mobocratic editors of the New-York Journal of Commerce, Courier & Enquirer, Herald, Observer, &c. it was obviously nuderstood as affirming, that the introduct on of of Slavery, and can have no interests in common with the subject of a repeal of the Union, on anti-slavery her. Whoever echoes what Slavery demands, is n grounds, for discussion and action at the meeting of the American Society would be 'an extraneous topic,' to the American Society would be 'an and a violation of its Constitution. If this was not the impression meant to be given to the public by the Committee, they were very unfortunate in the choice of words. When they speak of the specific objects of the Society,' as not embracing the question of a repeal of the Union, this is true so far as the literal phraseology of its Constitution is concerned-but in no other sense. The only question is, is the Union that which guards, nourishes and perpetuates slavery, and without which the infernal system would inevitably be at once overthrown? I affirm that it isthat the time has come for the enforcement of this startling truth upon the consciences of the peopleand that nothing is more legitimately within the con

stitutional powers and objects of the Society. I feel the more surprised at the unfortunate and antenable position assumed by the Executive Committee in their Disclaimer, in as much as this very mosting of REPEAL has been canvassed with great freedom and ability by the Editors of the Anti-Slavery Standard, on various occasions, and declared by them to be worthy of the serious consideration of abolimists. What can be more 'treasonable' or 'ultra' on this point than the following editorial article which appeared in the Standard a short time since?

*The Unios. As many minds are now active on its subject, and many consciences troubled, it may of be altogether useless to declare our own state of

1st. It is a sham, and not a reality. It professes to be union, and is coercion. We are called the United States, and we are the Disunited States. From the beginning, the South has pursued toward the North beginning, the South has pursued toward the North the policy of foreign States; i. e. she has, with combined energy and skilful statesmanship, always contrived to protect and extend her own interests, at the expense of the interests of the North. That the North was enabled to stand so long uncrippled by this system of continual checking, is entirely owing to the beatily. Such a union as this, reminds us of the marriage, con-cerning which an old woman sagely remarked, that 'the disparity seemed to be all on one side.' We are tied, not united; soldered, not fused.

'2d. This sham, like all others, is doing incalculable

mischief. To keep up the appearance of union, the American people are fast becoming accustomed to the relinquishment of those real principles, on which free institutions must rest, if they exist at all. The natu-

institutions must rest, if they axist at all. The natural action of reason and conscience have been spell-bound by the name of The Union.

*3d. The Union, as it now exists, compels the free States to direct pawrskashin with great and extensive verong. In point of fact, we are the standing army of the South, ranged in dense platoons, with bayonets pointed toward the trembling slaves. Without our below working property would not even true to station their elp, southerners would not even try to sustain their scular institutions; for with all their fire and fury, tey can calculate chances and accommodate them-elyes to circumstances, as well as people less given

It is urged that each individual citizen can absolve 'It is arged that each individual citizen can absolve himself from partnership, by withdrawing from all connection with the government. But a citizen can of altogether absolve himself from partnership even by this process. His property is still naxed for government expenses, among which is the Florida 'negro hunt;' he is still counted in the census; the master relies upon his bayonet, and the slave fears it, just as much as if it would be used.'

But here is a paragraph, taken from another edito- additional security in their own puny arms? Would rial article in the Standard of a previous date, which not only makes the question of REPEAL a proper topic not been lately avowed on the floor of Congress, by a of anti-slavery discussion and agitation, but asserts in southern man, that the dissolution of the Union is a positive terms that 'there is NO OTHER WAY for dissolution of slavery '? Read the following extract he free States to clear themselves of being ACCOM- from a letter written in Washington city, dated March PLICES IN TREMENDOUS GUILT, than by asking for the repeal of the Union-for ' we cannot cos-ENTIOUSLY keep the compact our fathers made. Compare the language of the Disclaimer with the following:

A friend, writing from Boston, says: We launch paign, the great question of repeal of the ad mean to carry it through the Common-Massachusetts must no longer be compromised. We cannot conscientiously keep the comp our fathers made; and therefore we must ask for its peaceable repeal.

peaceable repeal.

Our friends seem to think that this communication will take us by surprise; but it is more than two years since we came to the conclusion, that there was no other way for the free States to clear themselves of being accomplices in tremendous gailt.'

Once more. We make the following significant on the control of the

extract from a short but stirring appeal, by Mrs. Child, to the friends of the American A. S. Society, urging them to give an overwhelming attendance at the anto the friends of the American A. S. Society, urging niversary in New-York :

Events are hastening on the crisis of our caus with a fearfully accelerated power. The huge ma-chine will move on, with or without our aid; but eventine will move on, with or without our aid; but every revolution of the wheel brings us new daties, and subjects us to new perils. The developments of the slave power were never so ominious as at present. Our opponents are playing with the recklessness of men whose last chance depends on the throw of a die. They see that slavery and freedom cannot co extiet. They see that statery and freezon cannot to re-ist in the same government; and they are resolved that freedom shall yield in the contest. Their determina-tion to force matters to the final issue is shown in the recent decision of the Supreme Court, perhaps more plainly than in any other circumstance. The develplainly than in any other circumstance. The development is most startling, and furnishes a fresh motive for weighing the value of the Usion.'

Now, in view of these articles in the Standard, and of the fact that Congress and the whole country have been engaged in debating the question, were we wrong in supposing that, at the meeting in New-York, the repeal of the Union would come up for discussion?

Liberty Party Gems.

A flourish of trumpets was lately made by the Liberty Party organ in New-Hampshire, called 'The People's Advocate,' about an enlargement of that paper to the size of the Emancipator-&c. &c. It turns out, as a matter of fact, that, unable any longer channel of blood and carnage, quite too sanguinary to keep a separate existence, the Advocate has been to suit our ideas of justice, humanity, or religion.'merged in the Emancipator, only retaining its title, Now, look at this: Here is a paper claiming to be and dating as usual at Concord, and having the priviloge of furnishing weekly one or two columns of original vituperation and blackguardism. To supply this quantity, it has now three editors, eminently qualihed to perform this pleasant task, namely-Reverend F. P. Tracy, Reverend Alanson St. Clair, and G. J. L. Colby—whose stock of venom and love of slang uating the Union—otherwise the slaves might be led almost dely competition or comparison. The following gem is taken from the last number:

WHAT CAN THE NATIES BE? The last Herald of Freedom had the call for the ninth annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society inserted in mournthe American Anti-Slavery Society inserted in mourning. Will our Friend Rogers tell us what it means? Does that black line over the head indicate what the pirate's flag does—var against ult the rights of hismanity? Is it expressive of the blackness of your intentions—of your object in seeking to dissorte the Union of the States, and fell to the earth the glorious institutions of our fathers?—or does it show that this is protions of our fathers?—or does it show that this is pro-bably the last meeting—the last effort of expiring, 'ex-tinguishing' functicism, and for that reason you wear whose hearts are lost to all American feeling; who your badge of mourning. No wonder that blackness gathers over the head of even notices of your national assemblies, when the few faithful are so reduced it New-Hampshire that they may not even be calledwe —when the last survivor stands alone in his glory, and smiles malignantly on the ruin and havee he has produced.

Treasurer's Account

of Monies received for Mass A. S. Society from April 1st to May 1st, 1842. and reverence for the Une n, has never been excelled Collection at Marlhoro Chapei, April 6 by any windy slave-driver at the South. It is admirably adapted for the southern market, and will great 7, Contributions at Graham House, Weel't Continuous
From Reading--cash,
Gloncoster-Thos. Haskell,
Lynn Female A. S. S. to redeem pledge
at Annual Meeting,
Colorek us follows: slavery enterprise just as cordially as they serve th devil. It is, if possible, a touch beyond new organ zation, and therefore deserves to be placed in or 'Refuge of Oppression' at the earliest period. It throws Wise, and Botts, and Marshall, entirely into

Collections by Geo C. Leach, as follows In Mend on Holland Abber, 25c; Henry Liller, 25c. Adin Balleu, w. c. 1 14. Cash, 28c. Jane A Willard, 23c. David R. Lamram Metcalf, 25c; Mary Ann Tak, 25c. Hannah A Smith, 25c. Jos Allen, 20c. Cash, 12c; John Benson Jr., 13c.

n D Peck, 1 00. Jacob Spring, 25c; Benjamin D. Peck, I 00. Jacob Spring, Sec. Wm. Reading, 25c. Wm. Brown, 25c. H. B. Duaham, 25c. D. Eddy, 25c. Ann Law-Collections by Frederick Douglas, as follows :-

Sawyer, 25c. O. W. Gardner, 1 00, M. S. Sawyer, 25c. O. W. Gardner, 1 (0), M. Johnson, 25c. John E. Frye, 25c. Nelson Whitcomb, 25c. Joel Barnard 12c. Thos. Haughton, 25c. Alfred Sawyer, 25c. A. P. Duinell, 6c. E. Caswell, 12c. T. Gardner, 25c. N. Bargess, 10c. A. Perry, 12c. W. Gra 25c. A. Holman, 50c. T. Haughton, Jr. 6c. Hall, 50c. Loring Greenleaf, 12c. Mary Carter, 12c. Collection, 7. 96c. H. Barnard, 25c. Jos. Sawyer, 25c. George Haughton 6c. In Berlin. prove a severe, but unerring test of character, in the parties in this case-the friends of liberty for its own

In Berlin — W. Babcock, 2 00; Nancy Babcock, 2 37; In Berlin—
G. W. Babeock, 2-00; Nancy Babcock, 2-37;
J. Jones, 59c. Emery Carter, 1-00; Pliny
Southwick, 25c. J. Sawyer, 50c. S. Hartwell,
25c. T. Johnson, 25c. N Bullard, 9c. S. Spofford, 1-00; I. Tasget, 5c. A. Brigham, 10c.
S. H. Barnard, 1-00; J. R. Spofford, 25c. H.
Brice, 25c. E. w heeler, 20c. S. Sawyer, 25c.
H. Bullard, 10c. O. Carter, 22c. L. Bride, 25c.
Betay Spofford, 25c. Mary Spofford, 12c. Locy Betsy Spofford, 25c. Mary Spofford, 12c. Lucy Carter, 10c. Hannah Barnard, 25c. Martha

Carter, 10c. Hannah Barnard, 25c. Martha Ballard, 10c. Collection, 1 82. Upton Fernale A. S Society, 3 00; Collec-tion, 13 25; Bellingham Collection, Milford do. 5 50; Foxboro' do. 5 00 1 Medfield, do. 4 00; Natick, do. 3 66; Needham, do. 2 26; Millbury, do. 4 63; Harvard A. S Society, 4 00; Weymouth Collection, 2 15; Fairhaven Collection, 11 12; Mattapoisett, do. 9 26;

do. 9 26; Westport Collection, In Asson Concenn, In Asson 1, C. C. Nichols, 25c, Cash, 50, In North Rochester— Josiah Reed, 1, Cash 50,

In Frankin— Elisabeth Pond, 50c. Emily Pond, 1, H. B. Adams, 25c. Asa Fisher, 50c. J. Tillany, 50c. Dr. Miller, 1, B. A. Thayer, 13c. M. G. Collections by Abel Tanner, as follows :-

In Palmer-J H. Richardson, 50c. Apollos Reading, 12c J. H. Richardson, 50c. Apollos Reading, 12c. Lyman Walcott, 12c. C. Reading, 12c. A. Snew, 25c. Absolom Peck, 12c. Eunice B. Durkey, 75c. Mary Hale, 25c. Laura Hale, 25c. Mary W. Hale, 50c. Cash, 25c. John Da-vis, Jr. 50c. John Morris, 25c. Henry J. Ly-2 c. Cash. 25c.

In Monson,
Southia James,
In South Wilbrai.am—
Noah Langdon, 50c. Joshua Stanton, 1,
Stebbins, 2, Calvin Stebbins, I, Daniel Chaffer,
Stebbins, 2, Calvin Stebbins, I, Daniel Chaffer,
S. Bamstead, 25c. Cash, 12c. Collection,
9. Stephen Stebbins, 1. In Palmer— Collection, 1–25, Elder Jones, 50c. Wm. Shaw, 12c. Miss Jones, 6c. H. Hunt, 25c.

Witherill, 50c. Thos Snell, 1, J. P. Silbury Witherill, 50c. Thos Sneu, 1, 2, 1. Crowell, 50c. I. Winslow, 10c. J, M. Winslow, 25c. G. R. Winslow, 50c. Collection, 81c. Lucy Winslow, 25c. A. Washburn, 50c. Pamela Ruggles, 10c. Clarissa Doane, 10c

meia Rogges, 10c. Ciarissa Donne, 10c. Ward Davis, 50c. J. B. Witherill, 50c. In Hardwick, Collection, In Brimfield— Emma Hitchcock, 50c. Wm. Sherman, 25c. Wm. Brow, 25c S. Tarbell, 50c. E. Tarbell, 14c. J. Morgan, 50c. Mrs. S. Morgan, 1 25, Sarah Morgan, 10c. Collection, 1 36, S.

East Brimfield, Collection, West Brimfield— Wm. Tucker, In Warren-

In Holland-In Holland—
John Wallace, 50c. Wales L. Farrington, 25c.
In Stafford—
Nathan Agon, 50c. N. Agon, Jr. 25c. R. H.
Agon, 25c. P. Agon, 25c. J. Hall, 50c. J.
Round, 25c. J. Shaw, 25c. E. Hall, 25c.
Ora Cutler, 25c. B. Agon, 25c. Collection,

Middlefield, Collection, In Claster Factories— Ephraim Sheldon, I, W. Campbell, 28c. Silas Kengstee, 1; S. Henry, 25c. Wm. Fay 50c. Collection, I 18; E. W. Walcott, 1; Wm. L. Hitchcock, 5 50;

Belsy Dorr, 31c. Otis Pratt, 62c. H. P. Durnm, 16c. J. Higgins, 50c. West Broomfield Friends,

Collections by J. A. Collins. quest of Philander Ware, late of Medfield, r Belcher, Trustee, In Duxbury-Seth Sprague to redeem pledge at Annual 25 00

Meeting, . M. Brooks, to redeem pledge, In South Woburn— Collection, W. C. E. Richards,

3 00

Stoneham— John Hawlin, 25c. John Allen, 25c. H. M. Richardson, 25c. Silas Drane, 50c. Cash, 50c. Henry Green, 50c. John Jenkins, 25c. Reu-ben Locke, 50c. Cash, 81c. South Reading
A. G. Luntrer,
Brookline, May 4, 1842.
E. E.

S. PHILBRICK. Treas. Mass. A. S. S. N. B. Should any errors or omissions be discover

ed, the Treasurer requests immediate information to be given to him or to the Editor of the Liberator.

Court in Boston on the 8th and 9th insts, as a public nuisance. She occupied the time of the Court some hours in reading, in her defence, portions of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. She thus read the account of Vanity Fair, and the trial of Faithful, on the first day Vanity Fair, and the trial of Faithful, on the first day of her trial, intermingling them with comments of her own. She then commenced reading from another the court, the enabled to rule with more rigor over their slaves, volume, when at the suggestion of the Court, the subject was postponed till the next day; her sister, in the mean time, becoming bail for her appearance, nagainst the urgent remonstrances of Abigail, who would yield no such assent to the authority of the Court. On the morning of the 9th, she again appeared in Court and appeared to the such assent to the authority of the Court. On the morning of the 9th, she again appeared in Court and appeared to the such assent to the such as the the downfall of slavery; but it would be by bloody insurrections. . . . The slaves would then feel in a led to expect assistance from us, in case they asserted peared in Court, and commenced reading from a man-uscript volume of her own writing, to shew that the their right to freedom by force; and hence the cause institutions of government were necessarily wicked, and inconsistent with the revealed will of the Almighty. She read from this till she had exhausted her physical powers, and then desired the Court to allow her till the next day to recruit. The Court not acceding to this request, the case was given to the erty Party ' in New-Hampshire, denouncing the with-drawal of the military power of the North from the

on of partizl insanity.'

The Court, then, by virtue of authority vested in it by law, in such cases, directed her to be removed, forthwith, to the State Lunatic Asylum in this town, at which place she is now comfortably located, and, it is to be hoped she will be able to give a favorable account of her medical treatment under the care of Dr. Woodward.—Worcester Spy.

Advices of January 6, from the Mauritius, and nise of the Governor, Sir Lionel ed the unexpected de

Another fall of one of the chalky cliffs at Hasting had, as had been for some time feared, wrought al most irreparable injury to the harbor of that place.

Case of Holmes .- From the Philadelphia Gazette we learn that the jury in the case of A. W. Holm one of the seamen of the William Brown, indicted we learn that the jury in the case of A. W. Holmes one of the seamen of the William Brown, indicted for manslaughter in throwing overboard the passenger in the long-boat, returned a verdict of guilty—but rec ommended him to the mercy of the Court.

and whose love of country is as small as their mean of earrying their projects into successful operation ' There are several 'gems' in the last Emancipato

Fatal Accident.—On the evening of the 30th ultithe engine of the steamboat train on the Norwich Rail Road came in collision with a wagon and two horses upon a crossing in Killingly, breaking the wagon in pieces, killing both horses, and throwing the driver with great force over a precipice. His name was Edward Badgor, aged about 60. He was taken up insensible, and carried to his house, which was near by, and was so much injured that he died the next morning. The train could be seen at a considerable distance from the crossing, and from the road in its vicinity, the bell had been ringing for some time, and before the collision took place, the whistle was sounded and the brokes all put down. Some of his family and of the neighbors, soeing him approach the road when the cars were coming, ran and called him, but failed to warn him of his danger in season to avoid it. It is supposed he was so much absorbed to avoid it. It is supposed he was so much absorbed in thought, that he did not notice what was going on about him.

The Accident at Boston. In alluding to the late ers adds as follows :

This school has been singularly unfortue This school has been singularly unfortunate. It commenced some 5 or 6 years since, under the most favorable auspices, having for its object the noblest of charities, to take poor, friendless children from the temptations of a large city, and educate them for usefulness and respectability. Some two years since, two boys belonging to the school were struck by lightning, and one of them instantly killed; then came the unfortunate affair of Locke, with all its atrocities; and now this accident, with the loss of namy lives. We know not a bayes deat know not a benevolent institution anywhere, that has met with such a series of disasters as the Farm

Law Decisions—The Sangamon, Ill. Journal of the 18th ult., says that Judge Treat, one of the Su-preme Court of that State, has decided that the net passed Jan. 27, 1829, providing that every negro in the State without a certificate of freedom shall be deemed a runaway slave, and his services may be

deemed a runaway slave, and his services may be hired out, is unconstitutional and void. A negro agressed under the law prayed for a writ of hubeas corpus, and obtained his discharge.

Another negro, who had resided in the place two or three years, was seized by a man from Arkansas, who claimed him as his slave. Judge Treat required that he should first prove his claim to him by disinterested witnesses.

Missionaries in Syria .- A Lon on correspondent of 6 15 the Journal of Commerce says:

Very important despaties have been received from Syria. The Druses, believing that the British Agent was conducting himself towards them with great treachery, stormed the English and American missions of products the storms. treachery, stormed the English and American missions, plundered their contents, destroyed the establishments, burnt ail the books and manuscripts, and finally ejected the reverend gentlemen from the country. The particulars of this most disastrous calamity and vile outrage have not reached this country, but may be daily expected, as letters will no doubt be forwarded by the overland Ind.a Mails now due. You will get the information, most probably, by the Boston steamer.

We learn from the Bombay Times that the Ame can cotton planters, who went to India under engagements with the East India Company, dissatisfied at the treatment they have received at the hands of the Bombay Government, have come to the determination of resigning their situations, and leaving the country. The planters, in a letter which appears in the above named paper, state that no facilities were afforced them for surmounting as them for surmounting, or even becoming acquainted with, the difficulties they must expect to meet in establishing a new mode of cultivation. For the space of nearly six months, during which they remained at Broach, nothing whatever appears to have been done. No one seems to have taken the slightest interest in the matter. the matter.

The Man without Arms. Dr. Smith, in his Medic and Surgical Journal of this morning, gives the fol-lowing account of Mr. Nellis:

At Harrington's Museum, in this city, there is a mar At Harrington's Museum, in this city, there is a man on exhibition, the singularity of whose appearance, without arms, strikes the visiter with strange sensations. But being minus the upper extremities, does not, by any means, constitute the whole curiosity of the show. He uses his toes with just about as much facility as common people do their fingers, and far more industriously than some make-weights in society, since he earns his own living. Mr. Nellis, the unfortunate individual, now about 22 years of age, is a native of Pennsylvania, and, thus far, has succeeded in obtaining an honest income by exhibiting himself. a native of Pennsylvania, and, thus for, has succeeded in obtaining an honest income by exhibiting himself. This is perfectly justifiable, since there is no other mode by which he could procure the necessaries of life. With his toes, surprising as it may appear, he readidy handles a pair of seisors, shaves himself, writes, and to crown the list of improbabilities, performs delightfully on the accordion! This is-only another evidence, in the long chain of proofs that might be adduced, to show the extraordinary capabilities of certain muscles, when regularly trained to ities of certain muscles, when regularly trained to the performance of vicarious labor.

Connecticut.—The Legislature of Connecticut, in oint ballot, last Thursday, elected Chauncey F. Cleve-and Governor for the ensuing year The votes stood—Cleaveland 139, Ellsworth 68. Majority 71.

William S. Hollabird was chosen Lt Governor.

naving received 140 votes, against 65 for Re Jabez L White, Jr. was chosen Treasurer, and

Noah A. Phelps Secretary, each receiving 138 votes, while the Whig candidates received each 64. Gideon Welles, for Treasurer, received 136 votes, rn 18, blank 29. All the successful candidates are Locos.

Mr. Giddings's re-election .- A slip from the Pair Mr. Giddings's re-election.—A sup from the rams-ville Telegraph of April 23th, evening, reports the majorities in the different counties at the present elec-tion as follows. They however are not exact. Ashtabula county, Giddings's majority 1629

Geauga " about. Lake " about. Total in the district.

Troops for India. On Friday, the 29th Regiment embarked for India, and in a few days the 10th Regi-ment, greatly augmented, will also embark for the

Troops for India, in considerable numbers, ar ing at Canterbury, Gravesend, and Tilbury Fort, and the embarkation of the men is going on with activity. Three additional regiments have been ordered to that country—the Seventy-Eighth Highlanders, the 10th Foot, and the Ninth Lancers.—London paper.

We regret to have to state the discovery of a seri-us embezzlement of the funds of the Liverpool Steam-ing Company, and the coasequent suicide, by poison, fone of the two individuals concerned in the subez-The name of the individual who committed suicide is Andrew Clark. The other person suspected of embezzlement is named Harvey, but he has contrived to escape to America.

Rear Admirable Coffin, died at Dover on the 17th ult., in his 73d year. Col. Sir George Arthur, Bart, K C. H. has been appointed Governor of the presidency of Bombay.

Within the last few days, says a letter from Naples of the 29th ult. a larger quantity of smoke than usual has been issuing from the crater of Mount Vesuvius, and there are other symptoms of an approaching erup-

The total charge for the Ghina expenditure up to April, 1842, is £1,193,692. The estimated expense of the year ending April, 1843, is £1,5000,000.

Fire at Smyrna - A new fire broke out at Smyrn n the 16th March, and upwards of 30 houses and 60 Royal Marriages,-Our Paris correspondent states,

from undoubted authority, that the preliminaries have been concluded of a matrimonial alliance between the Duke of Bordeaux and the second daughter of the Emperor Nicholas.—Times.

The papers give a list of thirty-three ships taken up by the East India company for the conveyance of troops, to the number of six or seven thousand, to In-dia, mostly destined to Calcutta. Various corps of troops were on their march to the ports of embarca-

A melancholy accident a week or two since occur red at Jaffa. The first lieutenant of the Hecate, Brit-ish steam frigate, three marines, two sailors, and a pi-lot, were upset in a small boat on the Jaffa reef, and all drowned.

Thete had been a sad mortality among the Turkish roops at Adrianople; of 12,000 men, upwards of 2000 and died of the typhus fever in three months.

A terrible storm at the mouth of the Danube, has destroyed all the quarantine establishments.

The London Morning Post says :- We are enabled demned to pass several weeks in devotions, in a control of England and France has, at length, definitive of Capachins, as a panishment for habitant blashemy, shot himself immediately on being liberated.

9 'Monster Ship.' A 'monster ship' will shortly be launched in Londonderry. She will carry 1,300 tons of cargo, exclusive of her engines, with 700 tons of coals. The entire deck free for passengers. She is to be pierced for 44 guns in the upper deck, and full ship-rigged; and her beautiful entrance and run are praised by all judges of naval architecture who have seen her.

Perished .- A worthy citizen of Lowell, Vt , named Perished.—A worthy citizen of Lowell, Yt, named Jonathan Stewart, while walking over a ridge of the Green mountains in the evening to Irasburgh, a distance of ten miles—the snow being very deep and the weather stormy—became exhausted by cold and fatigue, and was found dead on the 5th. He had crawled some distance after becoming unable to walk.

Corn Oil - - We observe, by a western paper, that a corn Oft.—We observe, by a western paper, that a number of barrels of corn oil have been sent on from Ohio to New York. It is said to be an excellent commodity—burning as brilliantly as the purest sperm, without emitting any of the off-nsive odor of ordinary oif. If this new discovery should prove successful—as those best acquainted with it contend that it will—the vast surplussage of corn which is now raised in this country, and so much of which is made into alcoholic new accountry of the context of the country. on, may be converted into a profitable and

Consistency.—For the Central Board of Missions of Virginia and North Carolina to send a missionary from a State containing 450,000 slaves, whom the laws make it penal to teach to read the Bible, to establish schools for reading the same Bible among some 20,000 or 30,000 Greeks, whom their barbarous Mahometan rulers permit to receive and read what books they please.

Eighteen boxes containing statues and blocks of stone, gathered among the ruins in the Peninsula of Yucatan, were brought to New Orleans from Campeachy, recently

A distinguished English author observes,- 'I never saw a kill-and-ear-him visage that did not hide the heart of a dastard and a poltroon; nor did I ever be-hold a truly courageous man, whose countenance did not beam with mildness and benignity.'

HON. CALVIN GODDAND, a native of Shrewsbury, Ms. died in Norwich, Ct. on Monday, after an illness of three days. He had filled the offices of Judge of the Supreme Court, member of Congress, and was a member of the Hartford Convention of 1814.

Amos Kendull .- The motion for an arrest of judgment in the case of Stockton & Stokes against Amos Kendall, in which the Jury gave a verdict of \$11,000 against Kendall, has been set aside and judgment ren-dered against Mr. K. for the amount of the verdict.

In Cincinnati, where eggs are three cents and a half In Cincinnals, where eggs are three cents and a half per dozen, pork one dollar and a half per hundred, and flour four dollars per barrel, a lady pays \$15 for a Parisian bonnet. She consequently wears upon her head, two barrals of flour, 400 weight of pork, and about 29 1-2 dozen of eggs. A pretty good load for

That's a fuct. The Yankee Farmer says that some of our newspapers, like too many of our American Farmers, present a broad surface, while the crop is small and inferior By a judicious management of half the ground, there might be a vast saving of labor and an increase of valuable produce.

Miss Hamblin, or Miss Goodrich, who murdered der husband in the Mobile Theatre, has, it is supposed, committed suicide. It is said that she was a wild girl, 'looking as if she was going into a state of lunacy, while her husband looked like a poor victimized idiot.'

The number of bodies thrown on the coasts of France, from Boulogne to Dankirk, in consequence of the storm on the 19th ult, amounts to 159.

Anti-Slavery Fair in Providence.

At an annual meeting of the Providence Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, held April 20th, 1842, it was voted to hold a sale, at the time of the annual meeting, in November next, the proceeds to be appropriated to sustain the operations of the Rhody Island Anti-Slaves Society.

The undersigned were appointed a committee to The undersigned were appointed a committee to issue a circular to the anti-slavery women of this state, appealing to them for assistance. We do this in all confidence that our call will meet with a joyous response from all who love the holy cause of freedom. We affectionately ask your active co-operation, your sympathy, and your counsel. Let all who have heard the cry of the southern bondman, and whose spirits are made willing, come up to the work with cheerful hearts and ready hands. We hope to hear, soon as possible, from all to whom this circular may come, and to be informed what can probably be done by societies and individuals. Will not every town and village in the State formish a table, and send up of its cieties and individuals. Will not every town and village in the State furnish a table, and send up of its village in the State furnish a table, and send up of its untiring and true-hearted, to superintend the sale of its articles? Meantime, rest assured that our own most vigorous exertions shall not be wanting, by way of preparing for the occasion, and any information concerning our operations will be cheerfully given, whenever requested. Address, Lucinda Wilmarth, 14-1-2 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

ANNA T. FAIRBANKS,
MARY R. CLARKE,
FRANCES APLIN,
LORANA BIGNELL,
SARAH R. SMITTH,

SARAH R. SMITH, LUCINDA WILMARTH.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex County Women's anti-Slavery Conference will be held at the house of Oliver Brown, in West-Newbury, on Thursday, the 19th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sisters friendly to the slave are invited to be present

SOPHIA G. PARKER, Rec Sec. Haverhill, May 4, 1842.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The American Peace Society will hold its next anniversary meeting at the Mariboro' Chapel, in Boston, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., when the Annual Report will be presented, and an address delivered by the President of the Society, Samuel E. Coues, Esq., of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire. Members of the Society, and other friends of peace, of both sexes, are respectfully invited to attend. The meeting for choice of officers, and other business, will be held at the same place, immediately offer the vill be held at the same place, immediately after the e of the public services.

By order, LEWIS T. STODDARD,

May 7th, 1842.

The letter of Johie! Claffen, containing \$2 50 from W. H C. was duly received, and the amount

DIED—In Cambridgeport, April 26th, Miss Sarah Williams, aged 21. She had but a few weeks pre-vious been united with the First Independent Bapvious been united with the tist Church in this city. If the city, Mr. Curtis D. Shield, late sexton of Church, aged 28.

In this city, Mr. Curtis D Shield, late sexton of the First Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, aged 28. In Wrentham, May 2d, Henry Alexander, infant son of Abner and Melanca Beleher, aged six months. In Northampton, of scarlet fever, Eliza Davis, roungest child of George W. Benson, aged fourteen norths.

Rich Bridal Presents, &c.

THE subscriber has lately opened a fresh assort-ment of rich French Fancy Articles, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his custom-ers, among which are the following: A large assortment of rich Parisian Fans, of all the

latest styles for the present season, including some very superbly painted leather, kid and paper Fans, with pearl, ivery, and ebony mountings; rich velvet Port-folios, embossed and illuminated in the oriental style; Souvenirs, Card-cases, and Pocket-books to match; Needle-books, elegantly ornamented; Sitk Purses; Card receivers, a large variety; Mantel and Table ornaments; Gold and Silver Pencils and Tooth-

Table ornaments; Gold and Silver Peneits and Tooth-picks; Gilt, Broazed, and Rosewood Watch-Stands; rich gilt and colored cut-glass Smelling-Bottles. Also—a large assortment of Extract and Perfumes in beautiful cut glass bottles, with as large a variety of French Toilet Soaps, as can be found in the city, with other fancy articles too numerous to mention.

Comb, Fancy Goods and Perfumery Store, No 2 Milk, 2 doors from Washington-street. May 13.

Immediate Emancipation.

A CHATTEL who has taken to itself wings and flown away from the land of whips and chains, is in immediate want of a situation as coachman or waiter in a family. Any information to that effect will be thankfully received at 25, Cornhill.

WM. C. NELL. Several boys are in want of situations in stores and families. Inquire as above.

WANTED,

AN active and intelligent boy to attend in a store.

Good recommendations required. One from the country would be preferred.

WM. C. NELL, 25, Cornhill.

POETRY.

From the Morning Star. THE SCENES OF MY CHILDHOOD. MY STAFF.

I took thee, my staff, from the button-wood tree. A princely old tree of the kind :
I love thee, my staff, for the stock whence thou sprun And the thoughts that thou bringest to mind.

The scenes of my childhood, unspeakably dear. At sight of thee, pass in review ; I think of my sports 'neath the button-wood's shade,

On the beautiful green where it grew The barn, and the shop, and the old-fashioned hour And nigh it the blustering rill, The pure, purling stream whence it drew a supply,

The orchard, the meadow, the garden, the woods, Each mountain, and valley, and plain,-So dear to my heart, I can never forget, I seem to behold them again.

The rocks on the brow of the hill :

Nor least in affection, the' last in my verse, That beautiful evergreen grove ; Hill-seated, deep-rooted, with bows interwove, An emblem of union and love. But wrathful September awoke in the gale,"

And swept all its beauties away :-Thus human connections, tho' dearer than life, Death often dissolves in a day. All scattered or dead like the trees of that grove, The friends of my youth are become,

And I among strangers, a stranger sojourn, Far from my loved kindred and home. My mother, (no object on earth is more dear,) How well I remember thy tears, That morning we parted, the blessing thou gav'st.

Thy prayers, and thy hopes, and thy fears. And thou, my kind father, with grateful regard I think of thy blessing conferred; God grant that in sickness and age ye may be Sustained by his comforting word.

My brothers, my sisters, O, tenderly loved ! Our juvenile pleasures are o'er ;-Far parted, care burdened, we seldom can meet : Perhaps I shall meet you no more.

Those scenes of our childhood can never return. Swift time bath conveyed them away, Beneath whose inflexible, merciless reign, Earth's bright hopes must fade and decay Nor would I recall them, for could they return, I could not e'en welcome them here; My hopes are in heaven, henceforth from the world

I've nothing to wish or to fear. I stand on a mountain of prospect sublime, And shout o'er the world in decay; In hope of salvation, O, who can regret That all things are passing away.

Time's dark tide is obbing, eternity's nigh, And heaven will soon heave in sight; Take courage, my soul, thou shalt shortly behold Thy Saviour with boundless delight.

G. W. WEBB.

* The great September gale.

From the Washingtonian. MARTIAL AND MORAL FAME. What was Napoleon's glory-what

He toiled to gain that envied lot, A hero's name ! For this he sailed through seas of blood,

O'er human bones! And made of widow's tears a flood. And orphan's groans For years through frightened Europe rung

The tocsin bell; And spears through million hearts were flung, To people hell!

How nobler far the moral plan, In goodness rife, To raise the drunkard to a man, The dead to life !

To virtue's goal; And re-illume, in mortal clay, The lamp of soul

How better far to pave the way

To wipe the tear from Beauty's cheek, And Sorrow's eves : And bid lost man, renewed, to seek His native skies

When dying Time shall view the earth In final flame, Thousands may sigh to own the worth Of Carroll's name !

LYNN BARD.

TILLAGE.

'Tis folly in the extreme to fill Extensive fields, and till them ill; The farmer, pleased, may boast aloud, His bushels sown, his acres ploughed; And pleased, indulge the pleasing hope That time will bring a plenteous crop ; Shrewd common sense sits laughing by For when maturing seasons smile, Thin sheaves shall disappoint his toil; Advised, this empty pride expel, Till CITTLE, and that little WELL: Of taxing, fencing, toil, no more Your ground requires when rich, than poor; And more one fertile acre yields, Than the huge breadth of barren fields

NEAT BE YOUR FARMS; 'tis long confessed

The neatest farmer is the best; Each bog and marsh industrious drain, Nor let vile balks deform the plain; No bushes on your headland grow. For briors a sloven's culture show. Neat be your barns, your houses neat, Your doors be clean, your court-yards sweet, No moss the sheltering roof enshroud, Nor wooden panes the windows cloud, No filthy kennels foully flow, Nor weeds with rankling poison grow; But shade expand, and fruit trees bloom, And flowering shrubs exhale perfume ; With pales your garden circle round, Defend, enrich, and clean the ground; Prize high the pleasing, useful rood, And fill with vegetable good.

THE MARTYPS BY MARTIN LUTHER. Flung to the heedless winds, Or on the waters cast, Their ashes shall be watched, And gathered at the last-And from that scattered dust, Around us and abroad, Shall spring a plenteous seed Of witnesses for God!

Jesus hath now received Their latest living breath-Yet vain is Satan's boast Of victory in their death. Still-still-though dead, they speak, And trumpet-tongued proclaim To every wakening land, The One availing Name !

When innocence and beauty meet, To add to lovely female grace, Ah, how beyond expression sweet Is every feature of the face !

NON-RESISTANCE.

From the Gospel Reflector. The Constitution

And Government of the United States, examined by the Light of Christianity.—No 3.

In our first number, we showed that the government invited to its official stations, with the same cordiality, the gambler, the pugilist and duelist, the misanthrope and anarchist, the infidel and atheist, as it did the christian philanthropist, and 'an evil tree cannot bring forth good fruit.' so says christianity. But, is christianity true? This will be answere But, is constiantly true? This will be answered by a reference to the nation's legislative hall. Is that filled with christian philanthropists? or is christian philanthropy there inhaled? Nay: it is a council-chamber of demons, (with a priest to minister to them) and the great moral pest house of America, from which arises a mianna that is breeding pestilence and douth over the swing land. blage of sager sit, making laws for American christendom, the duclist and his accomplices, with hands
reeking with an innocent and unoffending brother's
blood. And God knows that Congress comprises
many a misanthrope and moral anarchist, who are
holding in absolute bondage, and moral darkness,
many for whom Christ died, and who before God are
the equals of their oppressors. And in effect, to
brood and nurse these giant and damning sins by
silence, the nation, by this pious body, is robbed of
its thousands to pay 'Congress chaplains,' and support a religious faree. But, is it possible that christ
tans will longer sustain this public nuisance and den
of vice? or the nation to whom it belongs and is of vice? or the nation to whom it belongs and is represented by it? Forbid it, Almighty God.

On any known moral evil, neutrality is the most reprehensible position that a believer can occupy,—
it is a traitorous requirem.

a traitorous position,-christianity demands action and concerted action. And by neutral profes-sors, as by the 'lukewarm Laodiceans,' God will 'spue them out of his mouth,' whether they be of the participating in its affairs; but if living under a government, the origin of which is human, no excuse whatever can render him guiltless, while neglecting to use every christian means, to the extent of his abil-

to use every cristian means, to the extent of his addity, to supplant that government.

By the former numbers, it was shown that the government of the United States, is not approved by christianity, but is antagonistical to the kingdom of Jesus Christ. Also, that it is the duty of believers to come out from it, otherwise, renounce allegiance to it. And we here aver that every believer in christianity, is bound by its precepts, lo aid to the extent of his or her ability in supplanting the present government of the United States, and in erecting upon its ruins the kingdom of Jesus Christ.

Treason! Treason!! against the United States, cry the bowing worshippers of this idolized American government. But what says the 'Constitution' on this subject? It says 'Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press.' See amendment of the Constitution, article third.—

Therefore, when we see a combiled to the treather than the control of the press.' It should be the subject of the subject of the press.' It should be the subject of the subject

But we grant that to the unreflective, our affirmation is startling; but we have only made a particular application of an universally admitted rule. In other words, we have only applied a known and acknowledged christian precept to that which we have proved to be a moral evil. And in application why is that startling which is universally known and admitted? Is it because of the enormity of the evil to which the application is made? Or is it on account of the duties developed by the application? When the rule is not applied to a particular moral evil, there is not a believer in christendom, but will assent that it is the duty of every believer in christianity, to consecrate time, talents, and all that is possessed, to the interests of the kingdom of Christ. Also that it is the christian's duty to use his time, talents and property in every way which christianity will tolerate, to eradicate from the family of man any and all known moral evils. This much, and no more than

for man is a subject of God's government, from which to her assistance, when a sight the most appalling for man is a subject of God's government, from which he cannot expatriate himself, but is bound to obey its laws in every condition,—in cases of extreme peril, as in the most favorable circumstances. And the doctrine of expediency, where principle is involved, has no foundation in truth, but has its rise in regions of woe. The sentiment that 'the people' have a right in its late a new government or to organize in 'and these the wretched man must have carried from the further room to that in which he had previously to institute a new government or to organize in 'any form' which 'to them seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness,' dethrones God and tramples was still left to the spectator one still more appalling

bondage, it is their right, it is their pury to throw dren, the wretched man accomplished his own de off such government and to provide new guards for their future security.' This also is the sentiment of and fell on the floor close to the mangled corpse of the American nation, and the principle is immutable, and applicable in all ages and conditions,—but subthe government of the United States is a moral evil and fundamentally so, and its amendment beyond the reach of christian means. Also that christianity above but feebly described, may be more easily con-DEMANDS its overthrow. Are these 'light and tran-ceived than expressed, and for some time i DEMANDS its overthrow. Are these 'light and transient causes?' When God commands an evil to be feared she had been deprived of reason, but fortunately, by the kind attention and soothing advice of not; the knowledge that God commands, is of itself a sufficient cause for action. Therefore, God's poor and Christ's followers, to whom this government is an amost distressing state. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, who live at No. 3, heard the loud screams of the eldest boy, and his cries of "Oh, of conscience," are not only instified in making the father, and thinking that he had been deprived of reason, but still remains in a most distressing state. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, who live at No. 3, heard the loud screams of the eldest boy, and his cries of "Oh, of conscience," are not only instified in making the an engine of oppression and invasidate of the rights screams of the cluest boy, and in cries of the oppression of conscience, are not only justified in making the father, father, and thinking that he had been corrected rather harshly, Mrs. Stephens knocked against the wall. The poor boy had one stocking forts.

We now enquire, who are benefitted by the American Stephens who are benefitted by the Stephens who are benefitted by t

ican Union and existing State governments and in-stitutions? and whose interest to prolong them, to the exclusion of a pure democracy—God's form of

national organization, about 'the liberty of con-science' is a nullity in fact. Whoever, in obedience to Christ's commands, refuses to bear deadly weap ons in military parade, or on the field of slaughter, or to be accessary to the crime of human butchery, by paying a commutation tax, or refuses to make oath before a human tribunal, must atone for these oath before a human tribunal, must atone for these offences against American paganism, if by no severer punishment, by doing penance in the cell of a prison. Thus far extends 'religious liberty' in this christian nation, and boasted free States of the American Republic.

And, it is not the interest of the females of the na tion to prolong the American Union and State or-ganizations, to the exclusion of God's form of government. The gospel of Jesus Christ confers upon females rights and prerogatives, which, in all social relations, are equal with those conferred by it upon males. All of which, by existing governments, are denied them, and in the elective franchise, them-selves treated as non-entities; a curse of the darker ages of paganism. Neither is it the producing clas-ses of the nation that are benefitted by the 'Union' lence and death over the entire land. To particularize in part: the gambler knows he is sustained by the example of dignified Congressmen; and the nation knows that the members of Congress, at their pleasure, devote their hall into a pugilistic circle, or its equivalent, and the bullies and boxers retain their seats, and enjoy the graces of this body of assembled wisdom. And the world knows that in this assemblage of sages sit, making laws for American christ-with hands

tainty and deficit in the farmers, mechanics and la-boring man's income, are caused by the action and pernicious influence of the inmates and their associates of these nefarious guard houses of pandemonium. Therefore, it is the nobility, otherwise, legalized plunderers, of the nation, who are benefitted by the American Union and existing State Governments, and for their interests to prolong them. And ments, and for their interests to prolong them. And nothing save a REVOLUTION upon christian princi sors, as by the 'lukewarm Laodiceans' God will ples, can prevent these leeches from perpetually sucking them out of his mouth,' whether they be of the mass, or are loaded with professional honors, or clothed with pontifical robes. If, living under a God prepare the minds of his people for the heavengovernment approved by christianity, no believer can exculpate himself before God for abstaining from enterprise, and speedily nerve the hearts of his can exculpate himself before God for abstaining from

MISCELLANY.

From a London paper. Appalling Murder and Suicide in bury, London.

On Sunday morning one of the most appalling murders which have taken place in the metropolis since that perpetrated by Steinberg, a German, at his residence in Southampton-street, Pentonville was committed at No. 4, Zion-gardens Alderman bury, by George Lucas, who, not content with taking away the lives of his children, added self-destruc-

Therefore, when we speak or publish the truth, we violate no constitutional or divine law.

And, article third, section third, reads thus: Treameans of subsistence was a source of great unhapping. And, article third, section third, reads thus: Treamon against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enement do we propose the 'levying of war against the United States?' Not at all. By it we propose to cradicate its war principle, with the mild but effective means of christianity, which, in all cases, repudiates the 'levying of war.' Do we by our averment adhere' or propose 'giving aid or comfort' to the enemies of the United States? Not in the least.—

Annuch attached to his family, which consisted of his wife and three children—namely, George, aged 10 years, Ann, aged 7, and Alfred, aged 4, and Ann Hammond, the niece of Mrs. Lucas,) merely occupied the kitchen and attic story, and the other darker' or propose 'giving aid or comfort' to the house in which the frightful tragedy took of his wife and three children—namely, George, aged 10 years, Ann, aged 7, and Alfred, aged 4, and Ann Hammond, the niece of Mrs. Lucas,) merely occupied the kitchen and attic story, and the other darker in the loader of the house in which the frightful tragedy took of his wife and three children—namely, George, aged 10 years, Ann, aged 7, and Alfred, aged 4, and annuch attached to his family, twich consisted of his wife and three children—namely, George, aged 10 years, Ann, aged 7, and Alfred, aged 4, and Ann Hammond, the niece of Mrs. Lucas,) merely occupied the kitchen and attic story, and the other darker in the house in which the frightful tragedy took of the house in which the frightful tragedy took of the house in which the frightful tragedy took of the house in which the frightful tragedy took of the house in which the frightful tragedy took of the house in which the frightful tragedy took of the house in which the frightful tragedy took of the house in which the frightful tragedy took place, but himself and his family, (which consisted of his wife and three children—namely, George, aged 10 years, Ann, aged 7, and Alfred, aged 4, and Ann Hammond, the niece of Mrs. Lucas, a However inconsistent or evil this government, the mass of the nation are the most enlightened of all nations, and this will be the first national trophy of the all-converting grace of Jesus Christ. Then, with these views could we aid the enemies of the United States in supplanting the government? or aid them those occasions, his wife used every effort and argument in greeting their hell-negation dependies around the property of the property o in crecting their helf-begotten despottsms upon the American soil? Sooner would we that our limbs were palsied by death, than aid in the nefarious deed.

But we grant that to the unreflective, our affirmathis, do we assume. Consequently, we are not only son, so that there can be but little doubt, from this by the assent of all christendom.

And the entire American people cede the mont.

It was his custom on a Sunday morning to carry his And the entire American people cede the RIGHT of that which we assume. By the 'Declaration of Independence,' which is a former number was shown to be the true principles of the nation, they say 'whenever any form of government becomes destructive to the equality, freedom and happiness of mankind, it is the right of the people to alter or ABOLISH it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation in such principles and organizing its powers in such forms as to them seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.' Therefore, the right to abolish the present government of the United States, and the right to institute in its stead one more congenial to christianity and conductive to the happiness of man, by the nation, is neither denied or questioned. But we by no means endorse the sentiment that a community possesses the dorse the sentiment that a community possesses the logist to organize in any form which to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness;' for man is a subject of God's government, from which to the sasistance, when a sight the most appalling that the requestioned is a subject of God's government, from which to the resistance, when a sight the most appalling that the requestion of the sasistance, when a sight the most appalling that the requestion of the sasistance, when a sight the most appalling that the requestion of the sasistance, when a sight the most appalling that the requestion of the sasistance, when a sight the most appalling that the requestion of the sasistance, when a sight the most appalling that the requestion of the sasistance, when a sight the most appalling that the requestion of the sasistance, when a sight the most appalling that the requestion of the requestion of the sasistance, when a sight the most appalling that the requestion of the requestion upon his government. God has given to man a form in the further room. It would appear that after of government, and commands him to adopt it; and to form any other government, or adopt any other form, is open rebellion against God, and institutes in he had slept to that from which he had taken the abildent and here a structure took his eldest son George out of the room in which he had slept to that from which he had taken the his kingdom a rival.

Prudence indeed dictates that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes. But, when a long train of ABUSES and USURPATIONS pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce on RETAIN mankind in Having thus scarificed the lives of his three chill-bandses, it is their right, it is their ruys to throw drop. ordinate in all cases, to the strict rules and general principles of christianity. We admit that kevolutarios in government should not be resorted to 'for light and transient causes;' but we have shown that purpose in every case, so that death must have been the government of the United States is a moral evil

The O'Connell Annuity

. . . 'I will not (says O'Connell) consent that government.

It is not the negro slaves of the nation who are benefitted by them, for in a former number it was shown that, to them, the Union was the dirtiest curse. And, surely, it is not the followers of Christ who are benefited by them, nor is it for their interest to prolong them, but it is their interest to supplant them; for every constitutional provision, in either state or the work of the case was thrown upon me. I had to arrange for every constitutional provision, in either state or

supplies to the correspondence, to examine the cause of each person complaining of practical grievances, to rouse the torpid, to animate the lukewarm, to control the violent and inflamatory, to avoid the shoals and breakers of the law, to guard against multiplied tracebers and tall times to be a supplied to be supplied to be a supplied to be a supplied to be a supplied to b multiplied treachery, and at all times to oppose at every peril, the powerful and multitudinous enemies

the cause.
'To descend to particulars. At a period when my minutes counted by the guinea; when my emoluments were limited only by the extent of my physical and waking powers; when my meals were shortened to the narrowest space, and my sleep restricted to the earliest hours before dawn; at that period and for more than twenty years, there was no day that I did not devote from one to two hours, often much more, to the working out of the Catholic cause; and that without receiving or allowing the offer of any remuneration, even for the personal expenditure incurred in the agitation of the cause itself. For four years I bore the entire expenses of Catholic agitation without receiving the contributions of others to a greater amount than £74 in the whole. Who shall repay me for the years of my buoyant youth and cheerful manhood? Who shall repay me for the lost opportunities of acquiring pro-fessional celebrity, or for the wealth which such

'Other honors I could not then enjoy.

'Emancipation came. You admit that it was I who brought it about. The year before emancipation, though wearing a stuff gown, and belonging to the outer bar, my professional emoluments exceeded £8,000—an amount never before realized in Ireland in the same space of time by an outer barrister. Had I adhered to my profession I must soon have been called within the bar, and obtained the precebeep called within the bar, and obtained the precedency of a silk gown. The severity of my labors would have been at once mitigated, whilst the emoluments would have been considerably increased. I would have been considerably increased. I would have done a much greater variety of business with less toil, and my professional income must have necessarily been augmented by probably one half.

'If I had abandoned politics, even the honors of my profession, and its highest stations, lay fairly befield at 11 3.4 A. M., at Pittsfield 3, at Chatham 4 1.2, the morning train from Boston arrive at Springfield at 11 3.4 A. M., at Pittsfield 3, at Chatham 4 1.2, the morning train from Boston arrive at Springfield at 11 3.4 A. M., at Pittsfield 3, at Chatham 4 1.2, the morning train from Boston arrive at Springfield at 11 3.4 B. M. Exercises the second secon

"If I had abandoned politics, even the honors of my profession, and its highest stations, lay fairly before me. But I dreamed a day-dream—were it at dream? that Ireland still wanted me; that, although the Catholic aristocracy and gentry of Ireland had obtained most valuable advantages from emancipation, yet the benefits of good government had not reached the great mass of the Irish people, and could not reach them, unless the Union should be either made a reality, or unless the hideous measure should be abrogated.

'I did not hesitate as to my course. My former success gave me personal advantages which no other success gave me personal advantages which no other

success gave me personal advantages which no other man could easily procure. I flung away the profes-sion, I gave its emoluments to the winds, I closed the vista of its honors and dignities, I embraced the cause of my country! and, come weal or come woe, I have made a choice at which I have never repin-

ed, nor never shall repent.
'An event occurred which I could not have foreseen. Once more, high professional promotion was placed within my reach. The office of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer became vacant. I was offered it. Or, had I preferred the office of Master of the Rolls, the alternative was proposed to me. was a tempting offer. Its value was enhanced by the manner in which it was made; and pre-eminently so, by the person through whom it was made—the best Englishman that Ireland ever saw—the Mar-

quis of Nornamby.

'But I dreamed again a day-dreamdream? and I refused the offer. And here am I now taunted, even by you, with mean and sordid motives, I do not think I am guilty of the least vanity, when I assert that no man ever made greater sacrifices to what he deemed the cause of his country, than I have done. I care not how I may be ridiculed or maligned. I feel the proud consciousness that no public man has made more, or greater, or more ready sacrifices. Still there lingers behind one source of vexation and sorrow; one evil penhan one source of vexation and sorrow; one evin perhaps greater than all the rest; one claim I be-lieve higher than any other upon the gratitude of my countrymen. It consists in the bitter, the viru-lent, the mercenary, and therefore the more enven-omed hostility towards me, which my love for Ire-land and for liberty has provoked. What taunts, land and for liberty has provoked. What taunts, what reproaches, what calumnies, have I not sustained? what modes of abuse! what vituperation! what slander have been exhausted against me! what vials of bitterness have been poured on my head!
what coarseness of language has not been used,
abused, and worn out in assailing me? what derogatory appellation has been spared? what treasures
of malevolence have been expended? what follies have not been imputed? in fact, what crimes have I not been charged with? I do not believe that I ever had in private life, an enemy. I know that I had, and have many, very many, warm, cordial, affectionate, attached friends. Yet here I stand, beyond controversy, the most and best abused man in the universal world! And to cap the climax of calumny, you come with a lath at your side, instead of the sword of a Talbot, and you throw Peel's scurrility along with your own into my cup of bitterness.
All this I have done and suffered for Ireland. And
let her be grateful or ungrateful, solvent or insolvent, he who insults me for taking her pay, wants the vulgar elements of morality which teaches that the laborer is worthy of his hire; he wants the higher sensations of the soul, which enables one to perceive that there are services which bear no com-parison with money, and can never be recompensed pecuniary rewards. Yes I am, I say I am the hired servant of Ireland; and I glory my servitude.'—O' Connell's Reply to Shrewsbury.

Perilous Ærial Voyage. The following account of the ascension of Mr. Parker, an Æronaut, from Mobile, is not a little miraculous. We take from the Mobile Herald Mr. Parker's own relation

of the voyage:
After remarking that he had always entertained a desire to mount high, he says—' Away I sped—continually ascending—leaving the clouds as far be neath me as they were above when I started. I now began to feel cold—large drops of perspiration oozing from my skin, and a tinkling sound in my ears, as if something was cracking in my head, a vacant feeling and difficulty of respiration—now very cold. The water in my bottle freezing. I took hold of it in order to trylif a drink would calm my nauseating feeling; the neck stuck to my hand, and drew the skin off, as if blistered by fire. Still uneasy—the drops of perspiration had turned to liquid matter, resembling yellow oil--my tongue be-came swollen, my nails and teeth were loosened, and every joint in me and all my energies appeared re-laxed. I looked up and saw the gas rushing from the neck of my balloon, and endeavored to open my the neck of my balloon, and endeavored to open my valve to effect its escape, but had not strength to accomplish it. I feared the result, and was not kept long in suspense. I judged myself at this time be six miles high, when the balloon was rent on the on was rent on th be six miles high, when the balloon was rent on the top. Away went the gas! Can I describe my feelings at this moment? No, no!—as whirling down I came, with a feeling as if the whole system was driving to my head. I entered a dense cloud, the substance of which rushed past me with a whizzing sound, like steam from the escape pipe of an engine. The clouds were somewhat warmer than the air above, which considerably reanimated me. Looking, i saw that the balloon was forced hard against the netting. from atmospheric pressure. This cirnetting, from atmospheric pressure. This cir-stance in a measure calmed my agitation, although still descending with unspeakable rapidity. I exhausted all my ballast, let go my grapnel to its full extent, and, noticing that I was approaching the earth with great velocity, braced myself up, to abide the result; and how must I express my thanks to the Dispenser of events, the Giver and Preserver of life, for my miraculus preservation. The bulgers life, for my miraculous preservation! The bulging body of my balloon struck one side of a pine tree, from which cause I was saxed, and found myself instead of being dashed to the ground, only forced against the body of the tree. As soon as I recover-ed my shattered senses, I hauled up my grapnel, lashed the car to the tree, hove the bight of the rope around a branch of the pipe, and descended to the

Whitchcraft .- The Harrisburg (Pa.) Reporter con tains the following extraordinary

Daniel Sulsebarger and his wife are warned not to trespass upon my property, or take any thing from it, for I believe his wife is a witch, having found three hair balls in the brutes, which can be proven.
HENRY MILLER.

Monaghan township, York Co.

Posce, Porto Rico, 12th Feb. Owing to an insurrection here, amongst the negroes in Dec last, there has been an order from the city pro-hibiting any passengers from landing here, fearing they may tamper with the negroes.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

IF An odious distinction on account of color, and ing propensity to carry it out.

EASTERN RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after April 25th, Trains leave BOSTON,

For Newburyport at 7, 10 1-4 AM, 5 PM.
and Portsmouth,
For Lynn at 7, 8 1-2, 10 1-4, AM, 12 1-4, 3 1-2,
and Salem,
5, 7 PM. PORTSMOUTH, r Newburyport, Salem and Boston, at 7 AM, 12 1-2 PM, 4 PM, or on the arrival of the Boat from Kennebec.

NEWBURYPORT, For Salem and Boston, at 8 AM, 1 1-2, 5 PM. For Portsmouth, at 9 AM, 12 M, 6 3 4 PM.

SALEM,
For Lynn and Boston, at 71-4, 9, 11 AM, 5 3 4 PM.
For Newburyport and Portsmouth, 8, 11 AM, 5 3 4 PM.
MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.
Marblehead for Salem. Salem for Marblahead.
7, 8 3-4, 10 1 2 AM, 7 3 4, 91-4, 11 AM.
121-2, 21-4, 5, 7 PM. 1, 23-4, 5 3-4, 7 3-4 PM. JOHN KINSMAN,

TP Equality of privileges.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, May 2, 1841, passenger trains run daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, as fol

M, and Boston 6 3.4 P. M.
The evening train from Albany arrives at Chatham
1814, at Pittsfield 10 P. M., at Springfield 11.2 A. M.; and at Boston S A. M.

The cars of the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad will run between Chatham and Hudson, in con-

road will run between Cantanian and Tridson, in Connection with the above trains.

For Greenfield, Hanover and Haverhill.— Stages leave S, ringfield daily, at 9 P. M., for Haverhill, via Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleboro', Hanover, &c. Passengers leaving Boston at 3 P. M., may take this line.

G. W. WHISTLER, Engineer.

TP No exclusiveness

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE accommodation trains run daily, except Sur days, as follows, viz: Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M.

The first and last trains connect with the Western ailroad. The first and second with the Norwich Railroad.
Leave Worcester at 6 A. M., half past 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.

The second and last trains connect with the Western and Norwich Railroads. NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR-

will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P M. every day, (Sundays excepted,) stopping at Framingham, Worcester, &c.

A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at 6

A M.; Boston at 1 P. M.

All heavages at the sist of the sunday will serve where the sunday will be served.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.

WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent

Humanity respected. BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, March 14, the passenger trains will run as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4, P. M. Leave Lowell at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4,

P. M.

The morning and evening trains will stop for way passengers at the usual stations.

CHARLES S. STORROW,
Agent Boston and Lowell Ruilroad Company. TA vile complexional distinction, enforced by bru il assaults. 'Hail Columbia, happy land'! BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON

AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Tuesday, March 15, the passenge I trains will run as follows:
The United States Mail Train will leave Bosto

daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock, P. M.; and Providence daily, Mondays excepted, on the arrival of the mail train from Stonington. ACCOMMODATION TRAINS Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M.

Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bedford and Dedham, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M and 4 P. M.

Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence

daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P,M Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily Sundays excepted at 7 1-4 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M. W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, March 14, passenger trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows itz:
Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Andover, Haverhill, Exeter, Nowmarket and Do

ver.
Leave Dover at 5 and 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., and 4 P. M., for Exeter, Haverhill, Andover, Boston, Lowell and Nashua.
Passengers can be conveyed from Nashua and Lowell technique. ell to the stations on this road, by the trains which leave Lowell at 7 and 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; and to

Lowell and Nashua, by all the trains from Dover.

The Depot in Boston is on Lowell street, and passengers taking the cars of this railroad are subject to no detention by change of conveyance.

Stages leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of Maine, and the northern and castern parts of New-

F Equally free to all. NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

O'N and after Monday, March 14, the passenge O trains will run, in connexion with the cars of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, as follows: Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 3-4 Leave Nashua at 61-4 and 101-4 A. M., and 11-

Leave Lowell at 8 1-4 A M., 12 1-4, 3 1-4 and 7 All baggage at the risk of the owners

All baggage at the risk of the owners.
On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave for any part of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestown, N. H., Windsor and Brattleborough, Vt.
Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm st, where seats can be secured in any of the coaches, and correct information obtained respecting any of the stage routes.

correct information obtained respectively stage routes
Passengers from Mason Village, New Ipswich, Keene, Walpole, Bellows Falls, and Brattleboro, Vt. daily, by 7 o'clock ears from Boston, through in one day, and Albany and Saratoga second day.

ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent.

IT No unwarrantable distinctions. NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

THE New York steamboat train will leave Worrival of the train which leaves Boston at 4 P. M., and will leave Norwich for Worcester and Boston, on the arrival of the steamer from New York. ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
leave Norwich at 6 A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M. daily, ex-

may tamper with the negroes.

Dr. P. G. Douglas was found guilty, at Dedham on Saturday, of subornation of perjury, in procuring the fulse testimony of Fanny Crossman, on a former trial, in which he was charged with perjury.

I have Norwich at 6 A. M., and 4 P. M. cept Sundays.

Leave Worcester at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. and Worcester at 9 1-2 A. M., and 4 P. M., connect with the fulse testimony of Fanny Crossman, on a former trial, in which he was charged with perjury.

Railroads.

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sup't.

Now is the Time. Finest Head of Hair Product Wyeth's Cream of Lift

A LL who have used it, acknown for the embellishment and gradually changes the color of to a beautiful dark. Nothing for dressing the hair; it not on but preserves its falling off, or those wearing curls, either real will be manifest by the first tria of curling in damp weather, or all Also Wyeth's Curling Cream,

tract of Roses, Bloom of Roses for Water, Florida Water, Cologne W For sale only by the appointed DAN, No 2, Milk street, second

FREE LABOR DRY GOOD

Manufactured and for Sale by the A Free Produce Association .. Ph

M ANCHESTER Ginghams, superior que do Muslin, stout, 4-4, bleached and unbleeched Canton Flannel, two qualities, bleached bleached; Table Diaper, 7-4 and 8-4, kunchbark and bleached and unbleached and unbleached with the bleached and unbleached and bleached and unbleached. This are often used for toilet and bed covers. Wadding, black and white; Vellow stripe parlatoon stuff, chick Yellow stripe pantaloon stuff, chiefly used

Birds'-eye cution Towels,
Stockings, men's heavy and light, a su
Cheeks, apron, four qualities and prices
Do furniture, do
Cotton Laps or batts, for quilting;
Bed Ticking, an excellent article.
All of which are for sale at moderate
at LVDIA WHITE'S, No. 231 North
or wholesale of the control of the control

or wholesale, of the Committee, WM. C. No. 43 Cherry-street, and DANIEL L. MI tain either, by addressing one of Merchants and others are particularly their orders shall be executed as proand at reasonable prices. Any personable quantity of any article not e

Hose, Cord-Fringe, fine Sheetings, Mu all of which will be ready in a few day Abolitionists are informed, that the much difficulty in getting free conton a getting their orders for the

Partner Wanted.

N the new and second-hand Clothing One with a capital of from 200 to 400 have an opportunity for a profitable investige partiulars, inquire of WILLIAM C. M. April 15.

NEW WORK BY DR. CHANNING THE DUTY OF THE FREE STATES MARKS SUGGESTED BY THE CASE OF review of the late instructions of State to the American minister at the Cou James. By Wm. E. Channing, D. D. This, lished, and for sale at No. 25, Carabill. A supply of the Astri-Staveer Waffer e y on hand as above. Boston, April 6, Improvements on a Valuable and In Discovery.

Mr. T. JINNINGS, Jr., Surgeon by INFORMS the public that he has correspond to the is and expensive exp

proving the celebrated LITHODEON, and in it to their notice, is happy to state that his being thus enabled to relieve much of these sulting from a neglect of those highly in gans, (the teeth,) has exceeded his micipations, and that the

IMPROVED LITHODEON is destined to become one of the most popular

is destined to become one of the most pepal ful teeth preservatives ever discovered, the the smallest shadow of doubt. The supertages to be realized by the use of this art teeth are too far decayed or too tender to gold, silver, or any other substance, are among which the following are most prom the first place, being introduced into the teeth in a soft state, it causes neither pain or soft state, it causes neither pain or soft state. 2d. When a tooth is more than two-d while the roots remain firm and sound moulded so as to restore its original shap less than two hours, it assumes a texture enamel of the tooth itself, thereby form ting surface harder than gold, silver, or It effectually resists the most power which the filling of teeth is subjected,

than that over Two THOUSAND TEETE have than that over TWO THOUSAND TEETH hates stored to perfect usefulness thereby, for which er remedy seemed possible, except extraction Specimens of teeth filled with the above will be kept on hand, and the public are call and examine them. Mineral teeth mass

call and examine them. Mineral teeth mans and set in so perfect a manner as to ball de Teeth filled with gold; also, cleansed and et in the most faithful manner. Every operation warranted to give perfects tion. Office 22 School-street, at Hardina's 6a The following recommendation from Dr. M member of the Boston Medical Association, is n

fully submitted to public consideration:

'Mr. Thomas Jinnings, Jr. having been in ploy between two and three years, it ments of dentistry, and especially in manth and preparing artificial teeth, it gives me ples bear witness to his ability and fidelity, and mend him to the public as a competent and dentist.

Dasker, Mass, M. Surgeon Dentist, 16 Sur Boston, Jan. 1842.

REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

A LL who are acquainted with Pills will do him the justice of the last men to impose upon the pul-ue of these Family Pills has been so of ifest, that an extended description of hardly needed. It is of more importahardly needed. It is of more important public where they are to be had; and, all are not held up as a specific for every of they have counteracted and cured many a stinate chronic diseases; and what they done, it is not improbable they can do specific be used to be a specific by the language of the inventor:—'An early use of these Pills will enable every one of these Pills will enable every one successfully to be their own physician,

complaints.

They are for sale wholesale and retail by SA.

FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Charlestone, sale agent. Also for sale by CHARLES of PLE, bookseller, Newburyport. Price, 30 cd box. Where may also be had

REV. B. HIBBARD'S CARMINATIVE SALVE.

This Salve relieves and cures Felons, Bli Agues in the breast, Milk Cake, Ague in Ear-ache, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Salt Rhen Swelling, King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Whoopin and Couch negationed by cold, together w ond Cough occasioned by cold, togother painful complaints—but it is its peter, and, in such cases, self-praise—ays. Price 25 cents per box.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR. Massachusetts.—George W. Benson, ton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnkam. Rhope-Island.—Wm. Adams, Paului

RHOBE-ISLAND—VARION CONSECTION OF STREET OF STREET

ateles;—Thomus McClintock, rest Barker, Peru.

Penssytvania.—H. C. Howell, Allegham,
Penssytvania.—H. Penson, Index
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstorn;—Thom
Enterprise;—Thomas Hambleton.
Russilt
Kent, Andrew's Bridge;—John Coa, Hom
Kent, Andrew's Bridge;—John Coa, Hom
James M. M'Kim, Philadelphia; Joseph Fulo
James Moyle, Rome;—Charles Ob
Onto.—James Boyle, Rome;—Charles Ob
dina;—Abner G. Kirk, Salem;—James Ju
eater;—Let Holmes, Columbiana;—Joseph
water;—Let Holmes, Columbiana;—Joseph
tale, Cortswille;—Dr. E. D. Hudson, Oberlin
[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Remittances by Mail.—'A Postmaster may a money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper of the subscription of a third person, and find letter if written by himself."

Agents who remit money should always nate the persons to whom it is to be credited.